Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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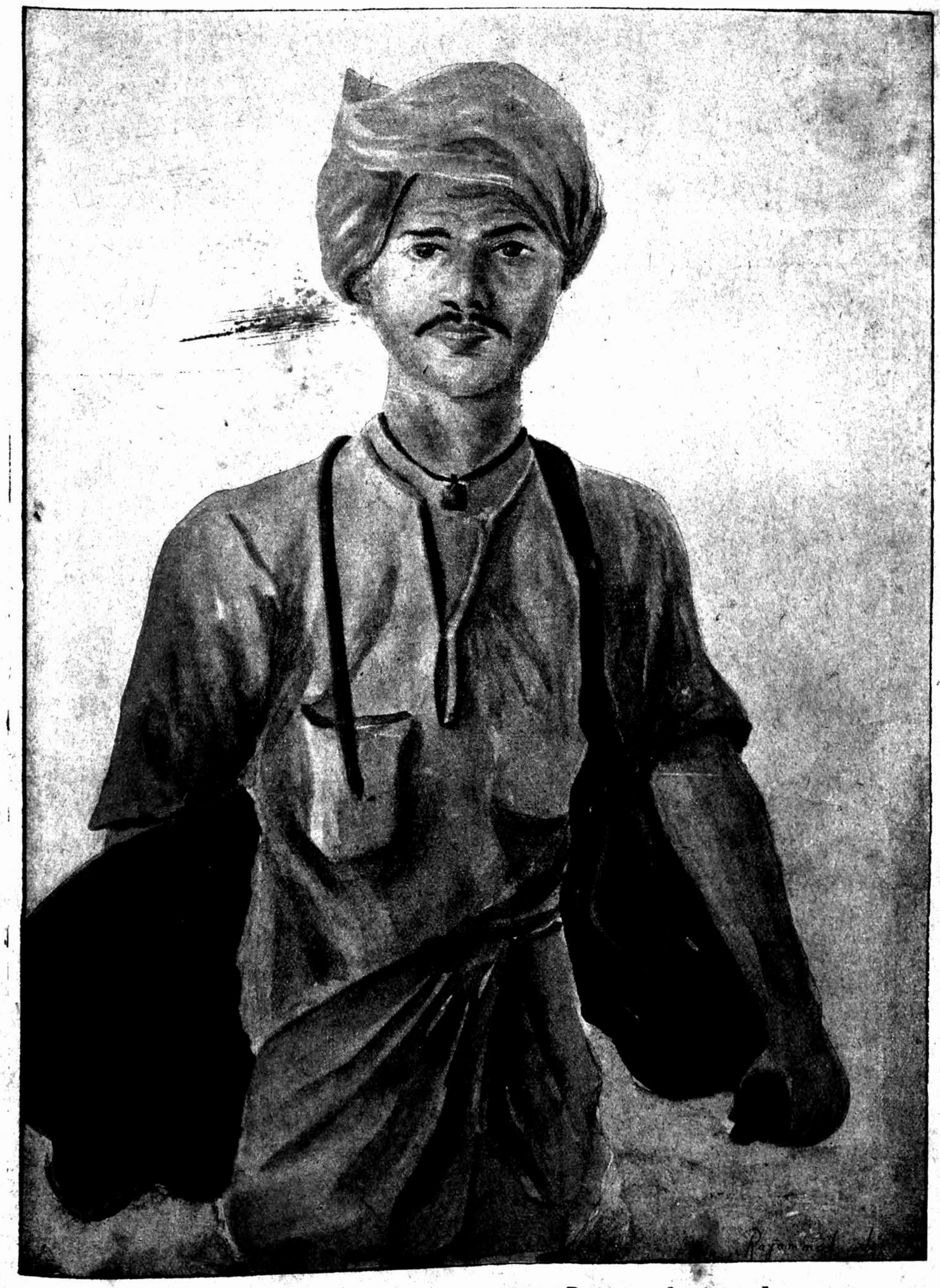
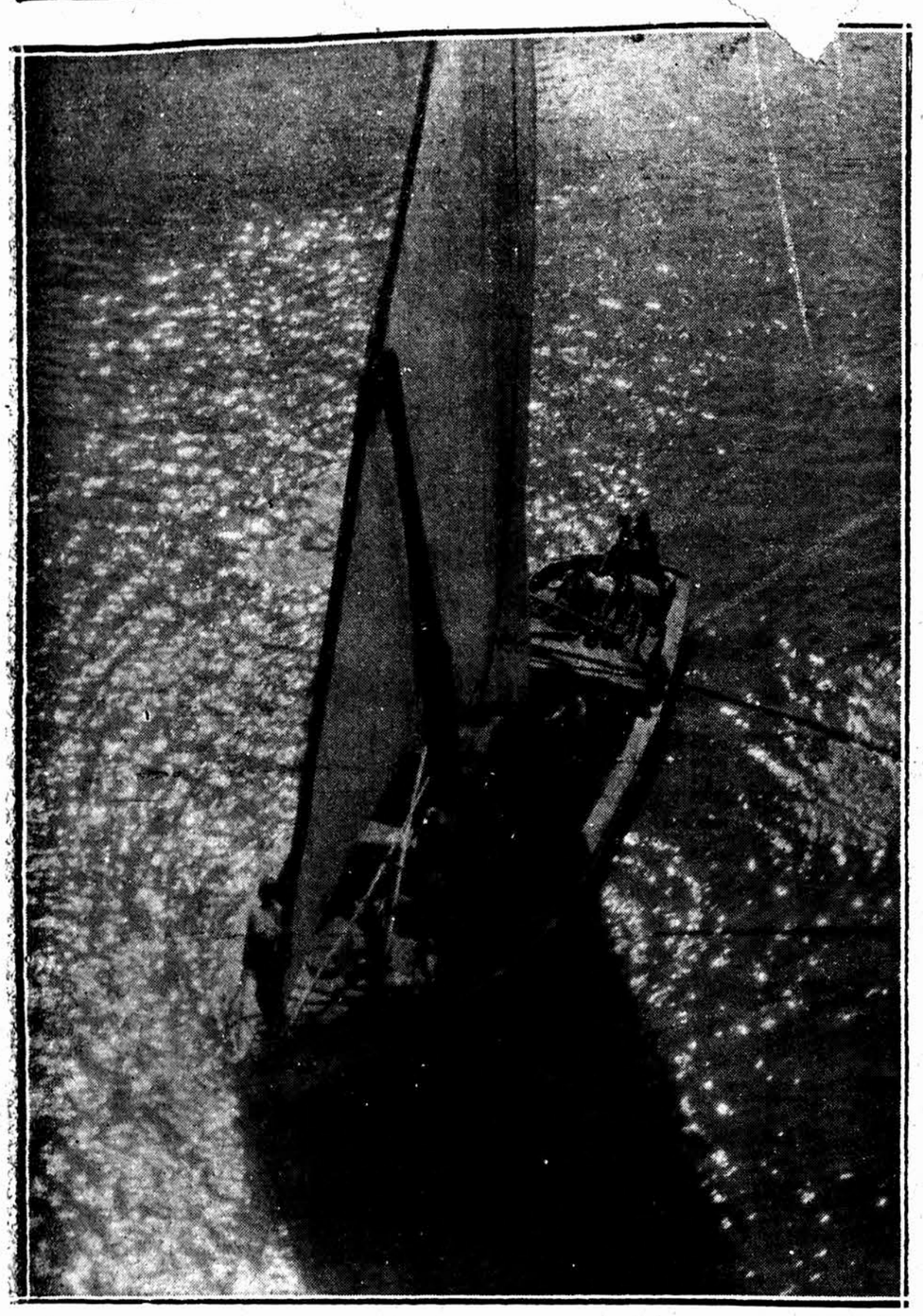
THE WATER CARRIER

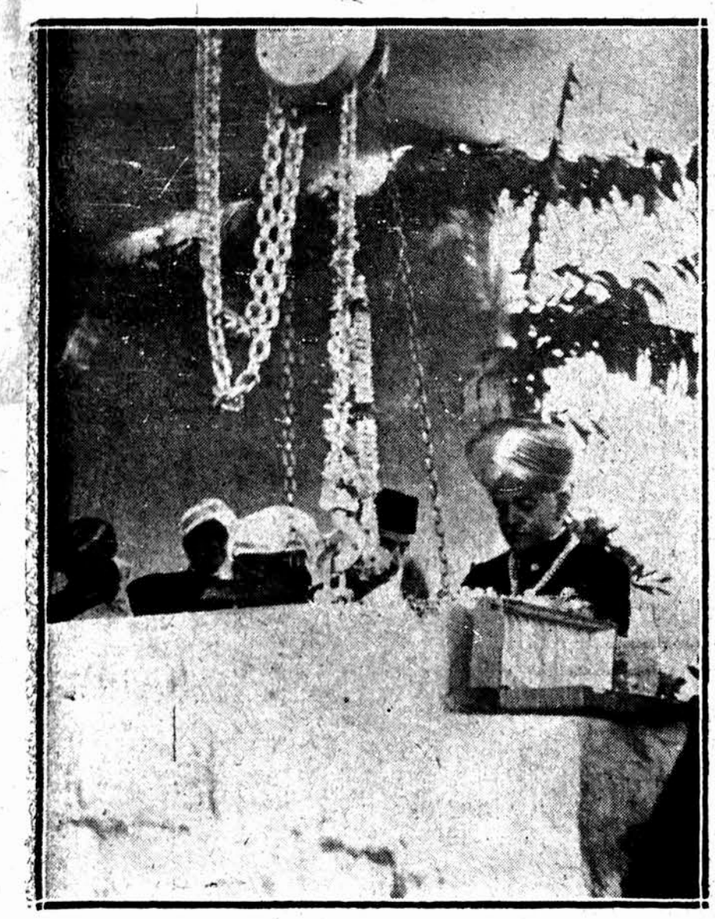


—Mrs. Rajammal Anantharaman.



"EVENTIDE."
(Photo by H. J. Jhaveri.)

Free balloon ascents for the public are part of the campaign organized by Reich for the benefit of German Winter Help Work.



Left:—Maharaja of Mysore laying foundation-stone of Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati.

Right:—This little Australian girl is devoted to her pet, a flying phalanger, which belongs to the opossum family and which by stretching folds in its skin can volplane from tree to tree.

Mussolini and General Balbo in Tripoli taking the Fascist Salute.

Geisha-girls on strike in Osaka being exhorted by their leader to remain firm in their resolve.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 18, 1937.

Will Waltz Win Wars?

A Counter-Indictment Of "England-Returned" Moderns

By Mahesh Chandra Misra

In the Sunday Edition of the Bombay Chronicle of March 28th, 1937, Mr. Enver Kureishi, in supporting B.Sc., (Tech.) in his vindication of the attitude of the "England Returned" against Indian Orthodoxy has dilated upon certain topics, upon which I can not help expressing my own opinion in a more or less orthodox way. I may at the outset make it clear that I do not belong to the old school of orthodoxy; nor do I, in any way, detest the desirability of introducing all those things that are day to day rendering other civilised countries self-supporting and self-contained in all that is required to maintain their national individuality. For, am I not a young graduate, yet in my early twenties? And what young Indian wouldn't like his India achieve the status that is any other progressive country's? But that doesn't mean that I should not express myself against what, in my opinion, is not at all necessary to adopt for the country's progress.

To come to the subject, Mr. Kureishi seems to be too eager in advocating the wearing of modern dress by women, their dancing in public halls, love marriages, mixed marriages and all that could be termed modern and therefore in his opinion desirable. For support of Love Marriages he hurries to cite instances of suicides that are committed on account of sexual starvation. And then he proceeds to blame for all this the Indians' incorrect perspective of sex and backwardness of women folk whom he is pleased to label as 'useless' except for the purpose of breeding. I would now treat the different items he means to advocate one by one.

By modern dress Mr. Kureishi seems to mean those sleeveless, low-neck cut clothes which allow considerable part of a woman's body to be exposed. If Mr. Kureishi is in favour of such dresses for the Indian woman I don't think he would censure beach pyjamas and bathing costumes that hardly hide any part of a woman's body and all those are devised to expose her feminine curves rather than hide them. What does Mr. Kureishi mean? Is it required of a woman to exhibit her body when a man is careful enough to dress himself with the most studied correctness?

Will Waltz Win Wars?

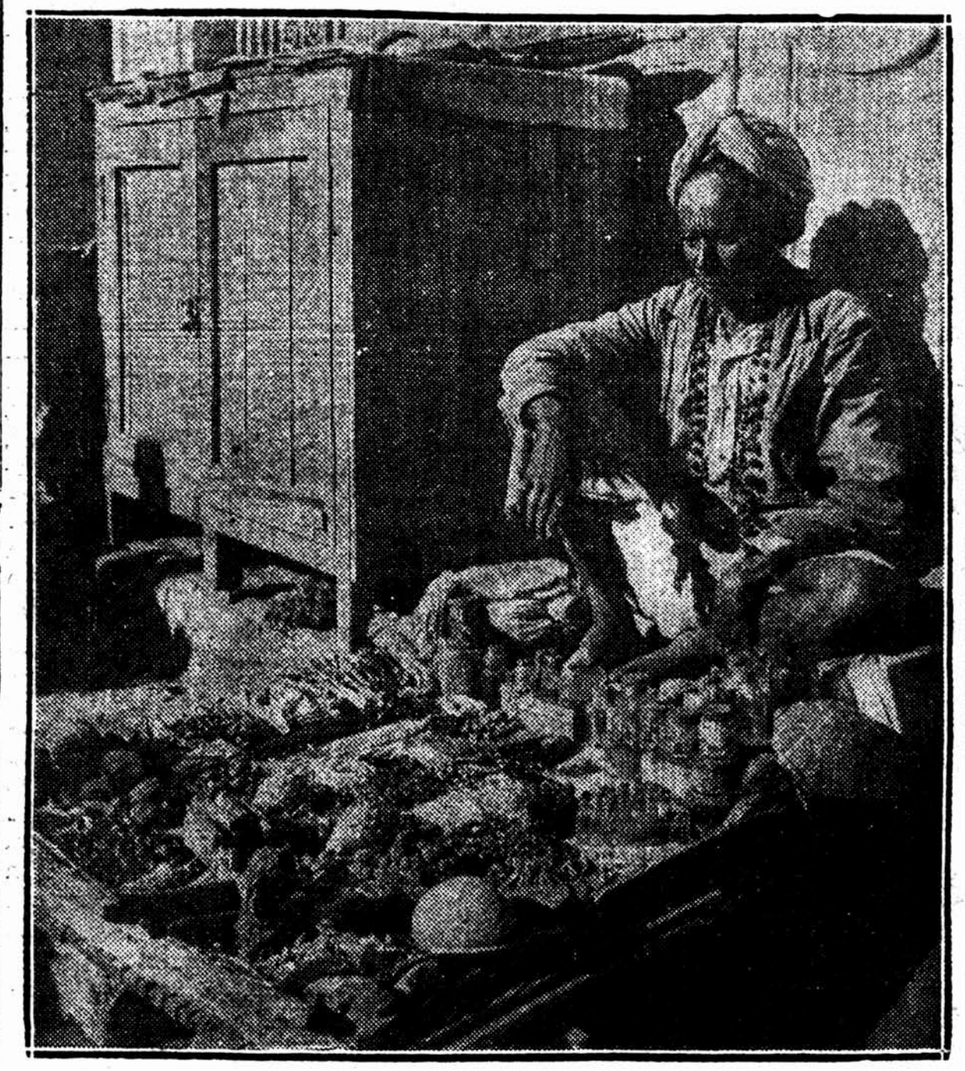
"People lift their hands with horror at the sight of some Indian women dancing and cry out to the heavens that this is rank immorality." That is how Mr. Kureishi deals with this item indirectly expressing his opinion that those who depricate dancing are the orthodox people whose opinions are no longer in tune with the modern times. As if Mr. Kureishi finds no depravity of morals in dancing with male strangers. However vehement Mr. Kureishi be in speaking in praise of dancing of women folk partnered with male strangers, he obviously has withheld from defining any moral whatever in such dancing. At least he is silent on this point. How would Mr. Kureishi reconcile the passions that are the result of opposite sexes touching each other in a most compromising way in a hardly lit hall, drinking deep into each others eyes, to the moral aloofness that ought to be and required of the two strangers of the opposite sexes? Mr. Kureishi must be reminded that it is here in these dance halls and such like places that even true love marriages incidently court a break-up. However deeply a husband and wife be in love with each other, frequent loose control of one over the other so as to allow either to meet another of opposite sex in seclusion or even otherwise would in almost all cases cause rupture in the harmony of their lives. The result is Divorce; or, where it is not provided for, a lasting calamity that would gradually sap away the life of one or the other or even both of the unfortunate couple. Whereas Mr. B. Sc. (Tech.) proudly proclaims, the achievements of a certain Indian student who had won international amateur dancing championship of Paris for seven years running, my friend Mr. Kureishi seems to be harping upon bringing in the item of dance in the life of an Indian as something that couldn't be done without, something socially indispensable and perhaps the one thing by which and which only and Indians particularly the Indian woman could think herself socially emancipated and rendered equal to the status of man. In other words it seems that Mr. Kureishi cannot see of any surer way of raising the status of woman than allowing her to join males in gala parties and watch expectantly a stranger come up and ask for a dance thus letting her waist to be encircled by her partner's arm and in short let her entire body be domineered by the all eagerly disposed partner at least for the time the particular dance is on. Another dance brings another partner and so on. Will Mr. Kurieshi need a second thought on the subject? Or is it that he means to replace the moral goodness that is Indian, by the femininely unbecoming Western everything that is immorally provocative. Or again is he a believer in "Nothing is good or bad but thinking makes it so." I for one, however, would go mad before I could endorse Mr. Kureishi's, outlook. Though a little out of context I must not hesitate to mention one point more here. Mr. Kureishi refers to the Abyssinians' defeat at the hands of the Italians basing it on his opinion that these people were too primitive in their outlook and too orthodox to allow modernism enter their lives. Could Mr. Kureishi be pleased to enlighten me if it were possible for the Abyssinians to have stood against the Italian attack by teaching their women folk the principles of dancing on the Western lines or more precisely as such dancing is done in England's public halls or America's entertainment houses. Could the hot steps of a quick Fox Trot or the mellow spell of a waltz to the accompaniment of passionate jazz have changed the issue?

Love And Marriage

It is obviously in this connection that Mr. Kureishi has cited suicides. I wouldn't dare question him on the desirability of love marriages. But I wouldn't at the same time have to think again in dis-illusioning him that if passion of the moment is allowed identification with true love the calamity that would follow a "passion marriage" would be more appalling than the case of a stray suicide. And then what is the number of such suicides, perhaps negligible. I think it wouldn't do for Mr. Kureishi to let himself be oblivious of the innumerable divorces, tragedies and God knows what other horrible things such 'passion marriages' turn into, in the Western world. And yet none would be prepared to admit that it is the fleeting passion in most cases and not true love that desires persons in question to be tied matrimonially. Does Mr. Kureishi think that the Western nations that are provided with divorce reliefs are any happier? Or does my friend want to introduce such divorce laws as are prevalent in the Western countries so that if a married couple get tired of being together either of them could seek divorce on any flimsy pretext. I remember to have come across an American case where a woman sought divorce on the mere pretext that her husband had the un-mannerliness of cutting his finger nails before her thereby causing her great mental anguish. How ridiculous. Yet she succeeded, perhaps! However, love marriages do appeal, as desirable, to many in India (I am

(Continued on page 46)

THE DRUGGIST



Here he sits—the dispenser of herbs and medicines for all the ills that flesh is heir to. A common sight in the streets of India.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it.

—BACON.

KARSONDAS MULJI

A Great Social Reformer

By L. R. Tairsee

Mr. B. N. Motivalla, B.A., LL.B., on the occasion of the Karsondas Mulji centenary gave a series of lectures at the Servants of India Society Hall on the life and times of Karsondas Muljee, and they are now made available by the Centenary Celebration Committee in a book form. Thanks of the public interested in social reform are due to Mr. B. N. Motivalla and the Committee for placing them before a larger audience and thus extending their utility. The volume is dedicated to the sacred memory of Sir Joseph Arnould, the noble Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay whose judgment in the Maharaja Libel Case vindicated the righteousness of the crusade Mr. Karsondas Muljee waged for the cause of Truth and Purity of Religion. It would have been more fitting if the volume had been dedicated, of course, without permission, but with kindest regards and love to priests of all denominations or better still to the "Pure."

The late Mr. Karsondas Muljee has been called the champion of Liberty—Charles Bradlaugh of Moral Reform. He may fittingly be called Voltaire of his age who was out to "ecrasez e infame"—the "infame" in his case being the impudity in religion.

William James has said that "there is precious little difference between man and man," but what little there is "precious" makes a world of difference. It is this "precious little" that differentiates late Mr. Karsondas Muljee from his brethren of the day. Mr. Karsondas was born in 1832 in a Kapole family of the Valabhachariya Sect" not a few of whose priests committed acts of immorality under the pretended sanction and in the abused name of religion. Mahajans, assembled in public meetings had remonstrated against this "evil" but without any visible effect. Mr. Karsondas who was then the editor of the "Satya Prakash" *went* for them and this led to the well-known Maharaja Libel Case and its "batcha" the Bhatia Conspiracy Case. Those who desire to follow these in details are referred to the proceedings of these cases published both in Gujerati and English by Messrs. D. Luxmidas & Co. and it will then be seen in what "milieu" Mr. Karsondas Muljee had to work and what uphill task it was to fans.

"And willow from the coming
step of time
"All chaff of customs wipe away
all slime
"Left by men slugs and human
serpentary."

It is open to question how far Valabhcharaya Maharajas have improved, more by policy than principle, as some still lay claims, though not quite so openly and unblushingly as before, to being "gods" without being "godly or goodly." Faith has its freaks and is not less blind than love.

HUMANIS AND REFRMOERS

We will now turn to appreciation of the work and worth of Karsondas Muljee, a humanist and reformer. By study of the "milieu" in which he had to work, it will be seen what a difficult game it was. Before he and his friends came out in the open, Mathuradas Lowjee, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Gokuldas Tejpal and others, but mostly Bhatias who were the worst sufferers and hence best financiers of Mr. Karsondas Muljee tried persuasive methods to wean Maharajas—non-co-operation and Satyagrah in those days were unknown—from their malpractices but as their love of lucre and love of enjoyment were too powerful, the "reformers" failed in their object and it is then that they started the "Satyaprakash" with Mr. Karsondas Muljee us its editor, and their crusade against the organised immorality of the Maharajas. These reformers in a strong dash of conservatism in many of their opinions and theirs was a mission of true Vaishnavas. out to destroy "Pustimarag"—eat, live and enjoy" sect and paradoxical as it may sound, these reformers, and particularly Mr. Karsondas, were true "Vaishnavas" out to break the idols of flesh and blood.

Karsondas Mulji.

GRANITE CHARACTER

What Mr. C. Y. Chintamani recently said of late Mr. Justice Ranade is true of Mr. Karsondas Mulji. He was of a "granite character" in his struggle to loosen the bonds of spiritual bondage, in the strength of his convictions, in the force with which he expressed them, in the vehemence with which he carried out the propaganda, in his sincerity, and what may be called the titanic struggle and fight he yielded to no man in India. He has been called Martin Luther of Western India and "a national hero" by F. S. Lely. I will liken him to Charles Bradlaugh. Like him he was a dauntless champion, and in many fields a pioneer of reforms. His was an epoch making fight against the Valabhi Maharajas. And to that extent he may be called the greatest "Vaishnava" of this side of India though he did not work in that field alone his was the greatest risk and tallest achievement. Nor was that the only field of his reformest activities. He was an educationalist of advanced opinions, held strong views on widow remarriage and foreign travel. His thought and action have left deep and enduring influence on the progressive questions of the day and to which he gave devoted service. In that connection one may well adopt what Professor Bain in his biography of John Stuart Mill has said and ask "who shallintegrate all the vibrations of enlightening thought and noble felling that he set in motion. There can be no doubt that when Future dares forget the Past, his fate and fame shall be an echo and alive unto eternity. Though he did not accomplish all that he initiated—and who does? —his is the distinction of accomplishing more than any other man of his day inspite of the disadvantages under which he had to labour. Whatever the ultimate verdict of History, undoubtedly his will be the deathless memory of honest service faithfully done and loyalty rendetred to a world made nobler by his living, richer by his service and poorer by his death. He was a brave soul who suffered in the cause of free thought and into the fruits of whose labour others have entered. Let us hope and in this I have no doubt the late Mr. Karsondas Muljee will join that as the result of his work Valabhi Panth will become Vaishnava.

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By Gaganvihari Mehta

It was an optimistic wag who congratulated a newly wedded couple by wishing 'May your troubles in life be little ones. But babies are unfortunately not the only or even the main trouble in married life. Life was described by some sad cynic as one wretched trouble after another. When we are young, our troubles and worries are trivial and insignificant, although at the time they appear to us most important and absorbing. Seen in the retrospect, our little quarrels and petty jealousies and misunderstandings with our brothers and sisters and school-fellows, as well as our dislike of the mathematics teacher and hatred of the Sanskrit examiner, fade into happy recollection and dissolve in a smile; even our failures and disappointments, which seemed so vital then, appear almost pleasant when contrasted with our present worries and misfortunes.

Our troubles were less in those blissful days because our responsibilities were less; we were, indeed, ourselves the source of much trouble to our parents and our schoolmasters. Our health, education and future were a matter of constant and immense anxiety to them. Not a few of our troubles in those days, we felt, resulted from this attention and care of the elders. How some of us secretly wished that we too would grow up and cease to be troubled by those older than ourselves! That, however, is another of life's illusions. The older we grow, the more are we faced with troubles. When we are young nothing seems beyond our reach at least in our imagination; our day-dreams are a part of our very existence. But soon we find that our achievements fall short of our aspirations and that our personal limitations as well as our social environment condition our hopes and ideals.

Sense Of Frustration

A youth might have the ambition to become a famous scientist, but would have to be satisfied by quill-driving in a dark and dingy office for eight hours a day on a miserable pittance; another might have fancied himself as modern Cicero or a second Surendranath Bannerjea moving vast audiences by his eloquence, but would have to rest content by addressing a few bored friends from time to time; another might yearn to become a great minister of a State moulding the political destiny of a people, but might hav eto console himself in the end by scolding his wife and children and dictating only to his typist. This lag between individual ambition and eventual achievement whenever it is curable by social efforts should be removed, because it leaves behind a sense of frustration which is a social loss.

But, even in our ambitions we need more often than not, a sense of proportion. I need hardby pause, however to consider the troubles of those for whom public life means a fluctuation between appointments and disappointments. It is the simple joys and sorrows of the ordinary men and women which, at the moment, concern us.

Troubles in our lives are physical and mental, some avoidable and others unavoidable. The problem of physical troubles I shall leave to drill masters and health leagues to tackle. Yet, fundamentally, each one of us is a prisoner in life. We are all circumscribed by our physical limitations and our social environment. Through illness, old age and death and through poverty, want or disappointment, we all have to learn in the end the painful but wholesome lesson that the world was not made for us and that however excellent may be the things we desire and long for, few of them are within our reach. It is the part of wisdom when such misfortunes come, to bear them with resignation, not to fret and to be indignant about the inevitable.

The discipline of renunciation, so far as our fundamental human limitations are concerned, is hard to learn, but once it is mastered the troubles in life small or great, can offer little resistance. Renunciation I do not use in any mystical or other worldly sense, but as an intellectual conviction and deep emotion born out of profound and intimate experience. The central thesis of the Geeta which enjoins a man to perform his duty without worrying about its fruits embodies an excellent principle of mundane philosophy.

Happy In Misery!

The practice of this tenet is, of course, not easy. But while troubles which owe their origin to social causes must be removed by social endeavour and change, those which are peculiarly individual and psychological must be consciously and deliberately overcome. A moment's reflection will show that many of our personal worries, about which we fret and fume every day, are avoidable and can be got rid of by a little sense of proportion. Such troubles are often the result of mistaken habits of life, wrong attitude towards others, an exaggerated sense of self-importance and even irrational prejudices.

There are people who like some important individuals continually boasting of their ill-health take pride in the fact that they are unhappy. As the woman in recent "Punch" cartoon said of her husband, "he is never happy except when he is miserable and even then he is not pleased!" For such people here is, of course, no simple prescription and if a change of surroundings and a long holiday do not benefit them, they must undergo psychotherapic treatment or even be psycho-analysed. There is no superiority in being unhappy and life has so many unavoidable sufferings and inevitable sorrows that we need not add to them by creating some of our own.

But, apart from such abnormal persons who delight in being pathetic. almost all of us fret and worry about every little thing that goes wrong and thereby waste a good deal of energy which could be more usefully employed in curing those troubles. Some persons cannot put up with even trifling troubles which are part and lot of our daily existence. They are prone to get terribly excited or agitated about minor incidents which, in any complete view of our own life, do not possess any importance. For instance, one man thinks the end of the world has come if he misses his bus or train; another creates a scene if some part of his dinner is badly cooked; some men again are unable to control their rage if their servant makes some small mistake, although if their own employer or superior used even a fraction of the adjectives which they use they think they have been terribly and malevolently ill-treated; others suspect a domestic conspiracy to deprive them of their things when misplaced usually by themselves. Bertrand Russell aptly remarks that "the energy people waste on trivial troubles would be sufficient, if more wisely directed, to make and unmake empires." The wise man fails to observe, he adds, the dust that the housemaid has not dusted, the potato that the cook has not cooked and the soot that the sweeper has not swept.

Culture And Temper

This does not mean that we should not take steps to remedy or rectify mistakes; it only means that we must put things right without being unduly strained and without working ourselves into a state of mental hysteria. Clive Bell observes somewhere that it disturbs his peace of mind to have to scold his cook. Not to be able to lose temper even when irritated is, I think, a sign of culture, since almost all loss of temper is a form of temporary insanity. Domestic squabbles, which are in nine cases out of ten avoidable and unnecessary ill-will and rivalries in work or public life, resentment towards the treatment of others or disappointment at failure "to get on" in the worldly sense, make men sour and seedy day in and day out. We feel aggrieved that our undoubted merits, which are so obvious to ourselves, are not adequately recognised by our fellowmen who, we are consequently convinced, are either stupid or envious or obstinate. Nevertheless, by a strange contradiction, it is the good opinion and support of these very people that we seek! To overcome these worries it is essential to have a sense of proportion, which is only another name for a sense of humour: a capacity which enables us to see the ludicrous in life so as not to take life too seriously and not to give the worldly things an undue importance.

A man who can cultivate this sense of humour not by merely cracking a few stale or vulgar jokes, but as an attitude of life, will come to possess a spirit of cheerful resignation; he will be active without feeling unduly impressed with the importance of his activities, he will be keen without being fussy, he will have poise and intellectual humility. He will laugh with the world, not at it. He will bear his personal failures without regret and his sorrows without repining. He will be as calm when he loses his collar stud or handkerchief as when he fails to secure promotion; he will bear as patiently the loss of his umbrella in the railway compartment as the rude and uncharitable remark of his jealous rival. For, he will have come to realise slowly and painfully that worry is useless if its cause is unavoidable and that if it is curable it should be cured.

Freed from this tyranny of fret and irritation, such a man can bear his daily dose of troubles not only with patience, but with something akin to cheerfulness. When a friend addicted to boasting relates a story of his wonderful cleverness, the man with a real sense of humour will not feel annoyed, but will contemplate the wise saying of the ancients that life is all vanity; if a stale joke is repeated to him for the hundredth time, he will count the number of times he has heard it before, instead of being merely bored by it: if his "dhobi"

Continued on Page 46

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Can Men Be Reborn As Animals?

A Much Misunderstood Aspect Of Re-incarnation

Those of you who have lost a beloved animal may feel comforted by a letter from a correspondent who had lost a dog, and had reason to believe that the soul of the animal returned to earth in the body of another dog, writes Gervee Broute in "Person's Weekly".

He says:

"Some years ago I enjoyed the friendship of a mongrel named Tim. Every night we crossed a provincial town together on our way to the house of my friend, B —. Later, Tim passed on after an agonising illness during which I endeavoured to ease his sorrowful way.

"Some months later I was offered the choice of a puppy from a flourishing litter of another breed. I selected one named Sultan, who took to me at once.

"One night I thought I would take Sultan for a walk, and although he was still only a puppy six weeks old, he followed at my heel right across the town until we came to the foot of the hill where B lived. At this point Sultan ran ahead of me. When I got to B—'s house I found the puppy sitting in the doorway.

"Another remarkable fact was this. My first dog, Tim, used to be obsessed with the idea that there was a rabbit in our large, rambling garden, and he was wont to tear in every direction seeking his quarry.

"When Sultan grew up I found it necessary to fence in the yard at the top of the garden to prevent him from continuing the same pursuit at all hours.

"Our gardener declares that Tim is Sultan, and I am inclined to agree".

A Common Belief

I take this occasion to say something about transmigration as opposed to re-incarnation. I have received hundreds of letters since I began to write about re-incarnation asking me if the souls of human beings pass into the bodies of animals to punish them for certain deeds committed.

It was a common belief in Egypt, and still is in India, that human souls could re-incarnate through the brute forms. All animals were sacred to the Egyptians because they could never be quite sure that their fallen gods were not inhabiting the form of some animal.

The Hindus still regard every animal which inhabits the jungles as some human soul in disguise. The Laws of Manu state: "For sinful acts mostly corporal, a man shall assume after death a vegetable or mineral form; for such acts mostly verbal, the form of a bird or beast; for acts mostly mental, the lowest of human conditions".

According to Hindu lore, a priest who has drunk spirituous liquor shall "migrate into the form of a smaller or larger worm or insect, or a moth, or some revenous animal. If a man steal grain in the husk he shall be born a rat: if he steals water a plava or diver: if honey, a great stinging gnat: if milk, a crow: if clarified butter a weasal. A Brahman who murders enters the body of a dog, a bear, an ass, a tiger, or a serpent".

Such teaching was common also in Persia before the coming of Zoroaster. Pythagoras made it known in Greece and Italy. A sage of Crotona said he recognised the voice of a friend in the wailing of a beaten dog. Even Plato seemed to believe it. Plotinus says: "Those who have sought only to gratify their lust and appetite pass into the bodies of lascivious and gluttonous animals".

Soul Must Continue

Some of the Fathers of the Christian Church believed it—with various modifications.

They argued that the brute kept its own soul, but that the human soul which passed into the brute body was bound within the animal soul. Proclus and Syrianus argued in this manner too.

In the old Norse and German religions the soul is represented as entering a rose or a bird for a limited time before going to its divine abode. The Druids of ancient Gaul also taught this.

The Welsh poets said that the soul of man transmigrated into the body of the animal he resembled.

The belief exists among the natives of Mexico that the souls of persons of rank pass into the bodies of sweet-singing birds; while the inferior souls pass into the bodies of weasels ond beetles. A strange belief exists among some of the African tribes which hold that the soul must find some tenement immediately after death, and if need be, enter the body of an animal so as to continue.

The folk-lore of all nations tells how the soul of man can inhabit an animal's body. We find the belief in the tales of werewolves, mermaids and swan-maids Among the peasants of Central Europe the belief in the werewolf and the vampire still flourish.

Truth About Re-incarnation

All this belief is really symbolic of the inner truth of re-incarnation. It springs from the resemblance between men and animals in feature and disposition. Some men possess the devotion and intelligence of the dog, others have the brutality of animals on the lowest rung of the ladder of evolution. The cleverness of the elephant, the cunning of the fox, the fierceness of the tiger, the serpent's meanness and the dog's fidelity are all apparent in human beings, and it is these traits of character which have retained the belief in transmigration.

It was taught by certain of the early Eastern priests and philosophers to encourage respect for virtue and for life. It wrought a poetic love of nature in the minds of the early Christians.

But the intelligent Oriental thinkers, the priests of Isis, the learned Brahmans, Buddhists and the Chaldeans, never believed that souls who had dwelt in human bodies returned to inhabit animal forms. It was an allegorical gospel for the masses to inspire veneration for all forms of life.

Path Of Evolution

The great teachers know that the Divine plan had nothing in it of revenge. They knew that a human soul could learn nothing in a brute body which would fit it for the progress it must make.

The only way a human soul can learn its lessons is to go on inhabiting human bodies where it can have human experiences.

There is neither punishment nor reward in the Divine law. We punish or reward ourselves, according to the motives behind our actions. No one sows what we reap but ourselves.

We learned what we could in brute bodies before we came to inhabit the human form. That part of our evolution is ended.

In the case of the letter I have quoted, it is quite possible that the essential self of Sultan once inhabited the body of the beloved Tim, and has returned to its former environment for further experience in an animal form—for dogs re-incarnate as dogs, until they are ready for the next step up. But human beings do not return to the animal kingdom.

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Psychology Of The Pariah

A CRITICISM OF REV: HEINRICH'S BOOK

(BY CASSIMIR.)

"The Psychology of a Suppressed People" for the title of Rev. J. C. Heinrich's book. (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 3s. 6d. net) rises expectations that are soon proved false because the term 'suppressed' is employed, not in its socio-political, ordinary sense but in an arbitrary and (if one might say so) 'missionary' sense to cover the so-called 'untouchables' of India in whose psychological make-up this psychologist discovers affinities peculiar to certain racial groups of southern Negroes (the distinction, is certainly significant) in so far as their behaviour 'pattern' betrays the common environmental influence of oppression stimuli.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

Before we accept the entire thesis, however, it would be interesting, at the outset, to inquire whether the psychology of our 'depressed classes' could be so simply reduced to the formula of Adler's or anyone else's theory of social behaviour as to lend itself for, such enviably facile treatment.

Are his data reliable relying as he does on several missionary writers who describe merely their own experiences and conditions obtained in the areas of their missionary activities? Is there, for instance, a common basis for psychological observation amongst the groups of Maratha 'mahars' and 'chamars' and the South Indian 'untouchables', respectively, in so far as the behaviour of each of the groups is influenced by the intensity of the 'oppression stimuli' released by 'local' conditions divergent as they inevitably are and must be.

PSYCHOLOGY OF INFERIORITY

Rev. Heinrich would, therefore, have done well if he had defined the typical behaviour pattern of the Maratha 'mahar' or 'chamar' in comparison with that of the South Indian 'parish' instead of generalizing on the basis of his theiry. He would then have discovered that the agent of social oppression themselves exhibited the phychological characteristics he discovers in 'pariahs'

For one thing, it must be admitted that the attitude of the peasants of the village to their 'mahars' or 'chamars' is not at least tainted by the kind of consciousness that distinguishes that of the 'educated' classes or of the 'white' missionary. The reality of social 'untouchability' is unquestionably cruel but it is the cruelty that children and savages exhibit. it is naive, it is free from the terrible consciousness of inferiority —the kind of pernicious consciousness that creates insurmountable barriers between individuals, clases, groups and races.

A DISTINCTION

In what way, psychologically speaking, is the average, not the so-called 'emergent', Maratha 'mahar' different from the other peasants? Man to man, hardly any difference is discernible and his position in the village economy and caste hierarchy never implied the kind of inferiority that is being superimposed. He is addressed In the village as 'gaocar' and occupies an important position in the socio-religious functions. The tradition of the village officers and 'imams' is still maintained—a factor that certainly counts for something in the case of a person who is described as a 'pariah' and a by-word in collective contempt.

As regards the traits Rev. Heinrich refers to 'oppression stimuli', they are noticeable perhaps in a more marked degree not only amongst the 'touchable' oppressed (if these could be isolated) but the 'pandharpeshas' themselves. The village 'mahar's' alleged servility possesses a quality that the sneakingly cringing servility, his cunning, the entire behaviour of the other type unquestionably lack.

What Is Yoga?

A SHORT BUT CORRECT PERSPECTIVE

Meaning Of The Word Yoga

In view of the many false notions which are current regarding Yoga both in India and abroad, the following exposition, which is a summary of a recent lecture at the Yoga Institute by the Founder, Shri Yogendra, will be read with interest as it offers a correct perspective of this great culture:

That which makes it possible to achieve anything is Yoga. Also anything by which the highest in life is to be achieved is Yoga. Thus, besides the two academic and traditional interpretations of Yoga as trance or samadhi and union of the Soul with the Over-soul, there are many other interpretations of the word Yoga. For example, Yoga also means equanimity, dexterity, control of the senses and the mind, etc.. Suffice it to say, that Yoga is universal in its application and hence all-embracing and thus covers a very vast field of human activities that lead to physical well-being, mental harmony and spiritual unfoldment.

Yoga aims at the harmonious development of the body, mind and soul and as such functions in these three planes, viz., physical, mental, and spiritual. As a physical science, it teaches personal hygiene, physical culture, therapeutics, preventive measures and dietetics for the purpose of longvity and physical purification. As a mental science, it teaches applied psychology, mental therapeutics, autosuggestion, occultism for the purpose of mental hygiene and psychic development. As a spiritual science, it teaches the universal code of ethics, scientific mysticism and intuition ultimately leading to trance and final emancipation.

Yoga Is Non-Sectarian

Yoga thus is a complete practical system of self-culture working through the harmonious development of one's body, mind and soul. It is an exact science whose practices are based upon the unchangeable Iron Laws of Nature. It has been conclusively proved that the practice of Yoga is not empiric and useless but has a scientific basis open to clinical and laboratory tests. It is a science by the practice of which an absolute control over the whole Nature is obtained. It is a philosophy that is not built upon unsatisfactory theories as are so many of the other philosophies of the world, but is intensely practical—something that offers a most exhaustive course of constructive training

It is a code of pure ethics which brings forth the most scientific reasons to establish the necessity and advantages of a moral life. It is a religion that is matchless in its universality, perfecting as it does the totality of our whole life. It is a conscious unfoldment of one-self where the physical, mental, and spiritual nature of a being attains its perfect development (autology). Thus it helps to unveil the psychic possibilities that are latent in every human being, not by a mere act of emotion but by a scientific process of conscious unfoldment.

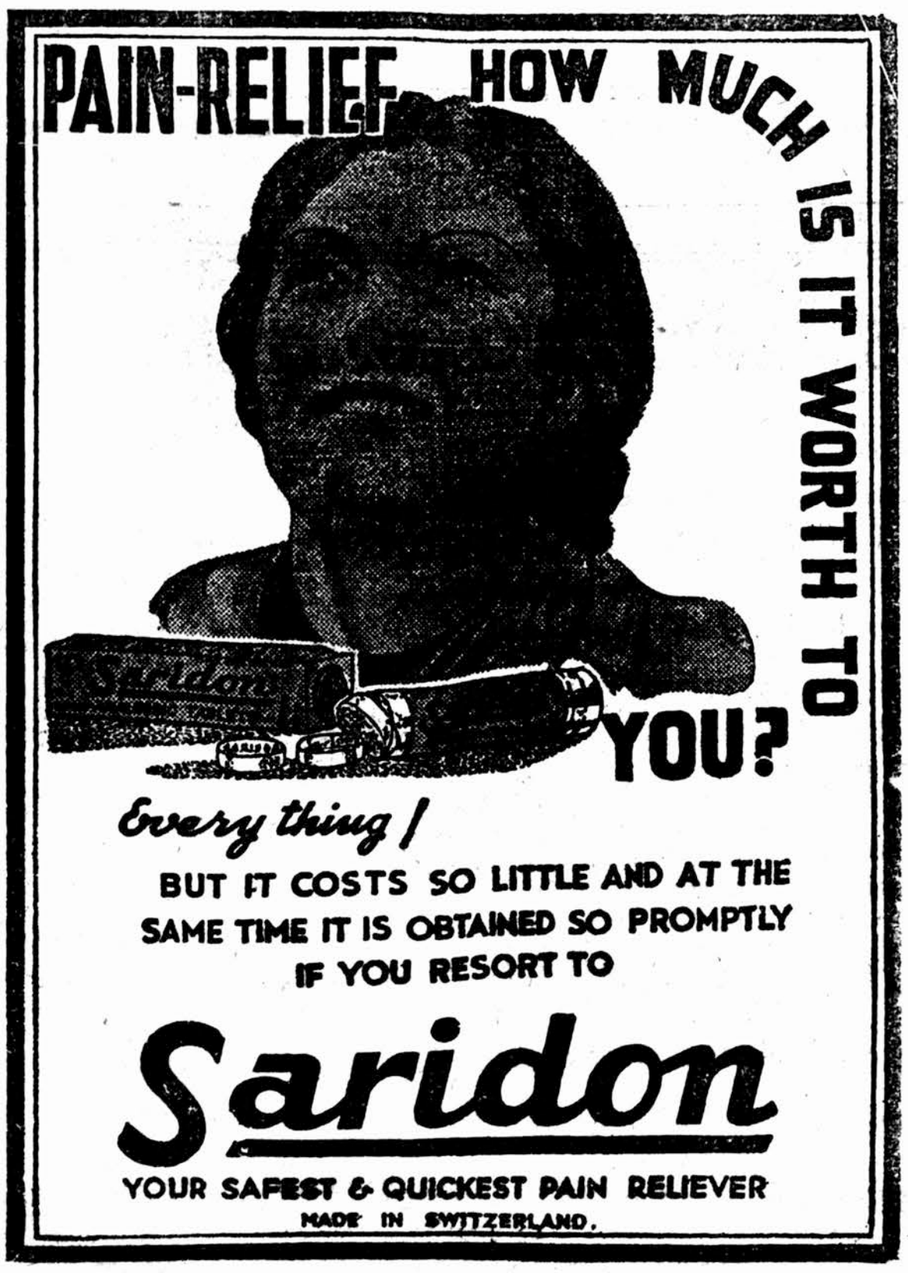
A Process Realisation

Again, it is a process of realization, not merely confined to knowledge, where you see Reality face to face and after which there remains no doubt, no fear, no misery. Beyond such realization, there is nothing that the soul desires to know or to attain. Lastly, it is the only practical and Catholic cult that is not limited either by caste, creed, nationality, religion or sex. You can be a Christian, a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a German or an American, a Socialist or a Rationalist, a Theosophist or a Biossophist, a male or a female, old or young and can still be the follower of Yoga. It does not require you to change your caste, creed, nationality or religion. You can remain what you are and believe in what you want and can still study this great Culture without the least disadvantage.

Besides these, Yoga is applicable to all grades of aspirants so that the sick and the healthy, the good and the bad, the intelligent and the ignorant can equally profit by its practice. Any person irrespective of what his stage in life is, can begin this very moment the exercises taught by Yoga according to what appeals to him most. The best course, however, is to begin with the physical training, then the mental and then the spiritual attainments. Above all, the science of Yoga is really the totality of many branches of Yoga learning. So, if one understands only Rajayoga. Hathayoga, Jnanayoga, Karmayoga, or Bhaktiyoga, etc. by the word Yoga, he is mistaken. For Yoga is not a separate link, but the whole chain of which the links are mere fragments

Activities Of The Institute

The Yoga Institute with its various branches in foreign lands has pioneered the work of teaching practical Yoga on traditional lines and during its existence of twenty years much has been done in creating world-wide interest in this obscure subject. The Institute provides for training and treatment to all irrespective of sex, caste, creed, or nationality, publishes authentic and practical literature for the guidance of those who are far and without being a burden to the public, is carrying on its humble duties on self-supporting basis. The international headquarters are now in Bombay, opp. Tilak Statue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Plea For A Fixed Easter

Perpetual Date For Easter Can Be Fixed From 1939 If Only Holy See Falls In Line With Nations Of World

(BY MOSES B. COTESWORTH, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL FIXED CALENDAR LEAGUE LONDON).

In that year, Easter and all other moon-wandering Christian Festivals such as Good Friday and Whitsunday come in due course "upon their historic anniversary dates", because 1939 by beginning on Sunday, fixes Good Friday on April 7th. That is the Calendar-date on which our Lord Jesus Christ was crucified, as accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities for the Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant Churches, who will celebrate Easter Sunday on April 9th,—the only date known in the life of the universally revered Jesus,—whose birth is celebrated on the Fixed Christmas Day, though no man knows the true date.

Because the Orthodox and Protestant authorities have agreed to the League of Nations recommendation,—embodied in the British Easter Act of 1928,—"That Easter should be fixed on the Sunday following the second Saturday in April," (which the proposed Fixed Calendar would always Fix on April 9th)—only the consent of the Holy See for the Catholic Church is required, to eradicate the many inconveniences caused to us all, in business, family, social. educational, holiday, transport, etc. affairs, by Easter wandering between March 22nd and April 25th. For example, Easter in 1937 came on March 28th, in 1938 on April 17th, in 1939 on April 9th,—with Whitsunday always following 7-week later.

Workers Families Suffered

In March the countries of northern and central Europe, northern Asia and America are too cold for family and religious holidays. Parents dare not then dress their children in Spring holiday clothes.

Before Easter, workers will this year be three weekly pays short of those they got last year to provide savings for clothes, holidays and church collections; consequently they, with retailers, churches, businesses, railways, holiday resorts and sports people in Christian nations, will this year be caused suffering and loss, simply because the Catholic Church authorities have been too slow to realize how seriously wandering Easters impose unjust financial and economic hardships on workers, who are the majority of their adherents. Many are thereby drifted into the clutches of money-lenders, who alone benefit.

Churches Lose

All the Churches lose in collections and congregations by Easter's drifting. Not only the Catholics lose by the Holy See's delay. The Holy See alone can eradicate such wrongs by Fixing Easter's date.

One generally accepted reason for that sad delay appears to be, that as most Cardinals live in such warm countries as Italy, Spain, Brazil, etc. they do not experience the hardships and inconveniences caused to Christians and others by early Easters in colder contries. Even in warm and hot countries, the Catholic Churches would benefit by Fixing Easter's date.

We are glad to record to the credit of Catholic ecclesiastics, that the first known proposal to fix Easter's date and make the Calendar perpetual, was published at Rome in 1835, by the Italian Abbe Marc Mastrofini, with ecclesiastical sanctions. He proposed to begin every year on Sunday, preceded by December 31st as the 8th-day feast included after Saturday in every year's 52nd week, to absorb the yearly "365th day" that now confusingly changes all day-names for dates throughout all following months and years. That is the Gregorian Calendar's worst defect. It causes incessant inconveniences in all Nations,—for which the great majority of Europeans are increasingly blaming the Catholic Church.

The Holy See For Humanity

Happily the Holy See can eradicate all such calendar-caused troubles and fix the date for Easter and for all other yearly Festivals, by simply assembling its Oecumenical Council (as the Orthodox and Protestant Churches have done for the League of Nations) to adopt the proposal made in 1835 by its—far seeing Abbe Mastrofini, 102 years ago.

To the further credit of the Catholic clergy we record, that during the last 13-years, the League of Nations received from such Catholic clergy as the Abbe Chauve-Betrand of Nievere, (France), and American Catholics, more ably considered proposals to Fix Easter and to reform the Calendar, than from any other profession.

On behalf of the Catholic authorities, the Holy See wrote to the League of Nations on March 27th, 1924, "that any changes which might be made in regard to the fixing of Easter, though they would meet with no objections from the point of view of dogma, would nevertheless involve the abandonment of deeply rooted traditions from which it would be neither legitimate nor desirable to depart, except for weighty reasons of universal interest."

"Even if, therefore, it were shown that some change in these traditions were desirable for the good of mankind, the Holy See would not be prepared to consider the question except on the advice of the forthcoming Oecumenical Council."

Intention Of Present Pontiff

Those last nine words indicated the intention of the present Supreme Pontiff (Pius XI) to assemble the Oecumenical Council to consider the Easter problem and Calendar Reform. That greatest of Councils needs to bring the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops from all Nations to Rome. The Vatican area was found inadequate to hold those ecclesiastics; therefore, it had to be enlarged at great expense, after protracted negotiations with Signor Mussolini.

Serious Catholic troubles in Mexico, Russia, Germany, Spain, Abyssinia, etc. have deterred the Holy See from assembling that world-wide Council, which like the British Coronation requires 12-months in advance to arrange, and beyond Calendar affairs will have to decide the highly important revision of the Catholic "Breviary" (Prayer Book) and many questions held over since Garibaldi on entering Rome in 1870, dispersed the last Oecumenical Council 67-years ago.

It is significant that on Easter Sunday 1936, S. E. Cardinal Baudrillart, when asked "Will the Pope Fix the Date for Easter"? he stated to the "Paris-Soir" that "For some years now, Pius XI has been inclined to agree to the proposal" . . . "The Pope is of opinion that it can be done, and that great advantages will accrue."

That encouraging statement serves to discount the rumour in 1931, "that for reasons of Higher spiritual concern, the Holy See cannot contemplate a change in this matter." Since then enquiring Christians have desired to know what those reasons of Higher spiritual concern are? But there will not be any need to heed any fleeting rumour, if as we hope, His Holiness the Pope is well enough and decides with the College of Cardinals to announce during Easter 1937, that the Oecumenical Council will be convened about Easter 1938. to advise re Easter, etc. That announcement could now be encouraged by Editors and writers in newspapers and magazines, voicing or guiding the desires of their readers for Fixed Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, etc.

Will Holy See Respond?

Public appreciation of Lord Desborough's noble efforts during many years, to expedite a Fixed date for Easter, would be welcomed by British readers. They would be glad to know that the simple proclamation by the Holy See during Easter, 1938 or 1939, would suffice to ensure that the Calendars for the years 1940 and all following years would date Easter and all now movable feasts, saints days etc. so that they always recur on their anniversay dates as used in 1939.

The British Government, would merely issue an order in Council making Lord Desborough's Easter Act of 1928 operative on and after the following year. National ratification by other nations would not be required. The printing of the perpetual day-names to each date as in 1939, would suffice for Calendars and Diaries during all future years.

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World News From Across The Seas

SALARIES FOR BRITISH M.P's. AND A PENSION FOR BALDWIN? ... CURSE OF PHARAOH'S BONE ... A STORY ABOUT MUSSOLINI ... EX-BRITISHER INDICTS BRITAIN

(By Our London Correspondent from World Press.)

When the House of Commons debates the Bill to increase ministerial salaries, demands will be made for additional pay to the back benchers.

Back bench M.P.'s now cost the State over a quarter of a million annually. Their salaries (£400 a year, which includes an allowance of £100 for expenses) cost £224,400 a year. For their free travelling by rail, sea or air they vote themselves £300,000 a year. The free travel is for Parliamentary business only, and the tickets are available between Westminster and their constituencies—not their homes. There is a good deal of support, especially among the Socialists, for an extra £100 a year for back benchers.

The opposite financial pole to the back-benchers is not the Prime Minister (even if his salary is raised to £10,000 a year, but the Attorney-General. His salary is £7,000, but in addition he is paid fees. The Solicitor-General has a salary of £6,000 and fees. Official figures published show that for 10 years up to the end of last financial year, the Attorney-General drew in salaries and fees £179,493-19s,, and Solicitor-General £104,984-9s.-8d. Over the last decade, at least, the Attorney-General has been earning more than three times as much as the Prime Minister.

Scotland has a grievance in this connection. The Lord Advocate (the office in Scotland corresponding to that of Attorney-General), receives £5,000 without fees and the Scottish Solicitor-General only £2,000 (without fees).

Question is asked as to whether Mr. Baldwin, the retiring Prime Minister, will take the pension of £2,000 which the Government has proposed to the ex-Prime Ministers. Can he afford to refuse it? Certainly in the past he has complained often and bitterly to the public of his poverty.

In 1925 he told us (writes Peter Howard in the "Sunday Express"), "For three years, I have been living on capital and borrowings". In May 1928, "For every shilling I had when I took office, I now have something less than a penny". February 1935, "I have no deposit at the bank because I live on the bank money. I live on an overdraft."

But now those days of gloom are over. It seems that Mr. Baldwin will be able to refuse the £2,000 a year without discomfort. His fortune varies with the price of the shares which he holds in Baldwins, Limited.

Baldwins, Ltd., paid a dividend of 10 per cent last year. Their prospects have improved since the Government began its rearmament programme. Ordinary shares in the company are now worth 11s. 6d. compared with 1s. 2d. in 1931. Preference shares are worth £1 4s. 2d. compared with 2s. 6d. in 1931. Mr. Baldwin is registered at Somerset House as the owner of 181,526 Ordinary shares in Baldwins, Ltd. and 37,591 Preference shares.

We can therefore assess his fortune at £150,000. Since 1931 his holdings in Baldwins, Ltd., have appreciated in value by about £135,000. These calculations are based on the assumption that Mr. Baldwin owns nothing in the world except his shares in the Baldwins, Ltd., his fine country house, and the London house he has just bought. Of course he may be owning other property, in which case he must be richer still.

Mrs. Baldwin has some property of her own. She is registered owner of 3,044 Ordinary shares and 3,686 Preference shares in Baldwins. Maybe when the Prime Minister retires he will take up again his old business interests. He may become once more a director of the Great Western Railway.

* * *

Eden's Guest

Mr. Eden's next foreign visitor will be M. Thorwald Stauning, the Danish Prime Minister, who will arrive in London on April 6.

He will lunch with Mr. Eden the next day and will discuss with him the details of the Oslo Low Tariff Trade Agreement. He will also be received by Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Eden will have to look up to his visitor, for M. Stauning is a Viking of a man with a lofty forehead and a long flowing beard. Sixty-three years old, he is the son of a wheelwright and began life as a cigar roller. For many years he was President of the Cigar Sorters' Union and editor of the Tobacco Workers' Gazette.

M. Stauning has been in politics for more than 30 years, and in 1924 became the first Social-Democratic Prime Minister of Denmark. After an interval of three years he became Prime Minister again in 1929 and has been in power ever since. He is a man of astonishing energy and, like Ataturk, can do with very little sleep. He has written a play called, 'Life Lies' and a standard work on Greenland. For some time he was editor of Denmark's leading Socialist newspaper, the "Social-Demokraten".

A statesman without narrow party bias, he is visiting London to open the new premises of the Danish Club in Knightsbridge

* * *

Easter

Since the Russian Revolution, England has the longest Easter holiday of any nation in the world.

It is reasonable and just that man should rest occasionally from his labours. It is unreasonable that he should take more than his just measure. A friend rang up a dozen men on the morning following Easter Monday. Eleven out of the 12 who hold prominent positions in business in the City and in administrative life had not returned from their holiday. These were 'bosses' who should be setting an example to those who work for them.

Many people now go far afield for their Easter holiday. The record is held by the 62-year-old Walter Evans Edge, the former United States Ambassador to France. Since 1905 he has kept a vow to exchange an Easter handshake, whatever the travel involved, with his friend, Mr. Frank B.

(Continued on page 47)

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Wishing Wells Of Britain

Queer Legends Of Miraculous Cures And Happenings Surround These Centres Of Popular Pilgrimage

Holy wells in many parts of Britain were once famous for miraculous cures. Strange though it may seem, these cures had nothing whatever to do with any mineral properties the waters might possess. Devout pilgrims simply regarded the wells as being divine, and were often healed by their faith, writes Mr. W. H. Owens in "Pearson's Weekly."

Britain's most remarkable miracle centre is St. Winifrede's Well at Holywood. Flintshire. For the past five or six hundred years sufferers from all parts of Europe have flocked to the "Lourdes of Wales," and even to-day pilgrimages are still made there annually.

You can see sticks and crutches left behind by grateful persons in the past, and there are records of wonderful cures effected among the blind and deaf, and dumb and the crippled in body and mind.

A queer legened relates how the well was founded when a wicked Welsh prince beheaded St. Winifrede because she chose the life of a man rather than marry the prince.

Where her head struck the ground a holy spring gushed forth immediately, and it flows abundantly to this day.

Many other wells in Britain are said to have started in the same way.

WELL OF BLOOD

The Chalice Well, or Blood Spring, at Glastonbury earned widespread renown as a healing centre many centuries ago. Local tradition avers that the healing waters sprang from a spot where St. Joseph of Arimathea is believed to have buried the Holy Grail. or Christ's Cup of Blessing.

This well was popular with pilgrims from all parts of Britain and from foreign countries, because its waters were supposed to be tinged with the Holy Blood. A reddish hue has remained ever since, the real explanation of this being that a red fungus grows deep down inside the well.

LUNATICS CURED

Cornwall has many more holy wells than any other county, and some of these became famous for curing certain ailments in days gone by. St. Cleer well, near Liskeard, effected wonderful healing among mad people, as did Madron Well, near Land's End. Another well near Liskeard contained curious charm stones, and these it was supposed assisted in childbirth.

Many holy streams used to be called rag wells, because sick persons who were cured by them left shreds of linen and clothing in thankfulness. Sometimes the garment of a pilgrim would be cast into the waters.

If this floated it was an indication that he would recover, but if it sank, death was to be expected.

The most famous well in Cornwall is one near Looe, dedicated to St. Keyne. This was a wishing well, founded by a beautiful Cornish virgin in the fifth century.

The story goes that whichever partner should drink at the well first after the marriage ceremony would have mastery over the other through life.

The Ebbing and Flowing Well at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, is an interesting curiosity. In wet weather the waters rise and fall as much as nine inches every few minutes.

DRESSING UP WELLS

Legend says that a satyr once frightened a beautiful nymph near this spot, and she prayed to be changed into a spring of water to avoid being captured.

Her wish was granted and the ebbing and flowing represents her heavy panting!

Well-dressing at Tissington, Derbyshir, mentioner by a "Pearson's Weekly" reader in a recent letter, is perhaps the quaintest of all the ancient customs celebrated in England during May.

Frames are set up behind each of the five wells within the parish, and these are decorated in wonderful and fantastic patterns. The wells usually remain dressed for one week, and on Ascension Day the ceremonies are ended by a short religious service around each.

'Big Five' Of Europe In Death Race

Though Too Early Yet To Tell Who Will Outstrip Rest, It Is Safe To Predict That In Long Run All Will Be Losers

The more one studies the superlatives that express European armaments to-day the more one becomes convinced that figures, like men, often lie, (writes Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin in the "New York Times".)

With Great Britain and France borrowing millions to continue their greatest peacetime preparedness programmes, with German military efficiency the spectre of Europe, with the greatest army in the world (numerically), now trained and mechanized, manoeuvring across the Russian snows and Siberian tundra, and with new Roman legions marching Italy, it would seem simple to single out, define and classify the great military powers of the Old World.

But military power is compact of so many elements, particularly in this day of mechanized warfare, and those elements are so confused and entangled in the European political and economic situation, that it would be almost impossible accurately to rank the five great Old World powers, even if all the necessary statistics were available. Many of those statistics are not only concealed with greatest secrecy but some that are available are either exaggerated or falsified. Others lack clarifying definitions and unless hedged in with explanations and qualifications are largely valueless.

GERMAN STRENGTH

However, from the welter of figures—man power, air power and sea power there the preliminary impression, which is gained in conversations with military men in France and in England, that the progress of German rearmament to date has been overrated and that the quality of some German armaments has proved disappointing.

France with her Maginot Line and her force of "couverture" definitely feels that her military position is "satisfactory" and that she is secure against German invasion, at least until this year-end if not longer.

Great Britain with her great naval and air rearmament programme rapidly taking shape feels for more secure than she did last year, although there will be no relaxation in her programme for many future years.

Nevertheless, the military focus of Europe is still Germany and to a less extent Italy and the Mediterranean region, which will come to have an increasingly important part, it is expected, in Europe's fate.

On the European seas Great Britain is still supreme and with her construction programme, which is expected to give her a total of twenty-four or twenty-five capital ships by 1942, she will be supreme for years to come. But European seas are narrow and in narrow waters in this plane age sea power is no longer as completely effective as it was in Nelson's time.

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE

Great Britain, too, is rapidly becoming the strongest air power of Western Europe if not of the Continent, though she will not be able to take a definite first position without a hard race. However, with a first-line strength of 1,610 rather modern planes in operating squadrons, with prototypes of some of the best models in world satisfactorily developed and with probably 100 per cent. of reserve planes on hand and more piling up, Britain is beginning to be entitled to as much respect in the air as she has always had on the sea.

Britain's weak point is her army, but France, her probable ally in any large European war, supplements Britain's fleet and Britain's wings with her own justly famous poilus.

France's army is her pride, although it is committed to a defensive policy and lacks sufficient modern tanks and mechanized equipment. Its artillery is probably the best in the world its officers probably the more highly trained than those of any nation, its morale and organization good, its war planes perfected, its fortifications from the sea to the Swiss border completed or projected and its man-power sufficient, at least for the time being for any conceivable emergency.

France's fleet is the second in Europe and she intends to keep it so, regardless of the German or Italian building programmes, if the policy outlined by the navy is adhered to.

FRENCH MILITARY AVIATION

Her strength in war planes is ostensibly tremendous, but of her 3,000 first-line planes only some 1,000 (some say fewer) are modern, and during the interim of nationalization of the airplanes factories undertaken by the Blum government and the necessary reorganization, production capacity temporarily has fallen, it is believed, to an almost negligible figure. France suflers, too, from Britain's malady—lack of unified command and insufficient co-ordination among the three fighting services.

France's weakness is Germany's strength, for in the totalitarian state there cannot be disunity or lack of co-operation. All three of Germany's services are strond and growing stronger, with her army and air force showing the way to her small but important fleet.

The army of the Third Reich, is particularly strong in mechanized divisions and tanks but it is not strong enough yet either numercially or materially to satisfy the Reich leaders. The German air forces are probably slightly inferior to Britain's in first-line planes, but no one knows how many reserves Germany has piled up, and she is believed to have conquered completely the problem which still is giving Britain much trouble, namely, large-scale production of the war materials.

RUSSIA AND ITALY

Beyond Poland, Russia marches, and it is toward Russia according to Hitler, that Germany is facing. Russia is negligible in sea power (except for submarines in the Far East), but her army of approximately 1,350,000 is the world's largest in Russia reputedly has more tanks 'planes and natural resources than any other power in Europe if not in the World. Her weakness is her transportation, and probably her maintenance and production facilities are not geared to as high a degree of mechanical efficiency as those of the other powers.

Italy, last of the "Big Five" of Europe, has turned her face more or less definitely to the Mediterranean and seeks a future on that sea and in Africa. As a Mediterranean sea power she is important; as a Mediterranean air power, still more important. Her large army is too fresh from its convincing Ethiopian triumph to be dismissed lightly. Politically Italy can, if she likes, more or less tip the European scales.

All of these five great powers are not content with their present forces on the sea, land or in the air and are appropriating great sums to build still bigger and better armies, navies and air forces. It is too early yet to tell who will win this race of death, but it is safe to predict that in the long run all will be losers.

GOLDEN WORDS

Some Selected Literary Gems From Books And Authors

BY MR. RUSTOM SIODIA.

"Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face; every wrong action and foul thought its seal of distortion."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

* * * *

"Most of us can, if we choose make this world either a palace or a prison."

—EPICTETUS.

* * *

"It is easier to laugh than to be calm, once the habit of repose is lost. Laugh with, not 'at' other people. Only laugh at yourself; and avoid the laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind."

—A NOVELIST.

* * * *

"We had better seek for a system which will develope honest men, than for one which will deal cunningly with vagabonds. Let us reform our schools and we shall find little reform needed in our prisons."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

* * * *

"Language must show a man—speak so that I may see thee; it springs out of the most retired and most inmost part of us."

—BEN JOHNSON.

* * *

"It often shows a fine command of language to say nothing."

—EMERSON.

* * *

"Noble art is nothing less than the expression of a great soul; and great souls are not common things. If ever we confound their work with that of others, it is not through liberality, but through blindness."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

* * * *

"He is a wise man who does not grieve for the things he has not, but rejoices in those which he has."

—EPICTETUS.

* * *

"It may be that we shall never like the person whom we have forgiven, liking is not within our control. We can not like certain people."

—CANON H. R. SHEPPARD.

"If you wish anything that belongs to another, you lose that which is your own."

—S. BARING-GOULD.

* * *

"Good is slow it climbs; Evil is swift it decends."

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

* * *

"A man with ingenuity and brains is never harrassed by bad luck."

—S. S. VAN-DINE.

* * *

"So much to do in this world, and only one little lifetime to do it in."

—ROBERT SERVICE.

* * * *

"They who work best, talk the least."

—HENRY S. MARRIMAN.

* * *

"Do those things which you judge to be beautiful, though in the doing of them you shall be without renown."

—PYTHAGORAS

* * *

"The strength is in the men and in their unity and virtue, not in their standing room; a little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

* * *

"No soul can be perfect in an imperfect body; no body perfect without a perfect soul. The face of a constantly just, and a constantly un-just person, may always be rightly discerned at a glance."

—JOHN RUSKIN.

* * *

"Deeds are better things than words are, Actions mightier than boastings."

—LONGFELLOW.

* * *

"It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."

—EMERSON.

* * *

"Life is full of "downs" with an occasional "up."

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

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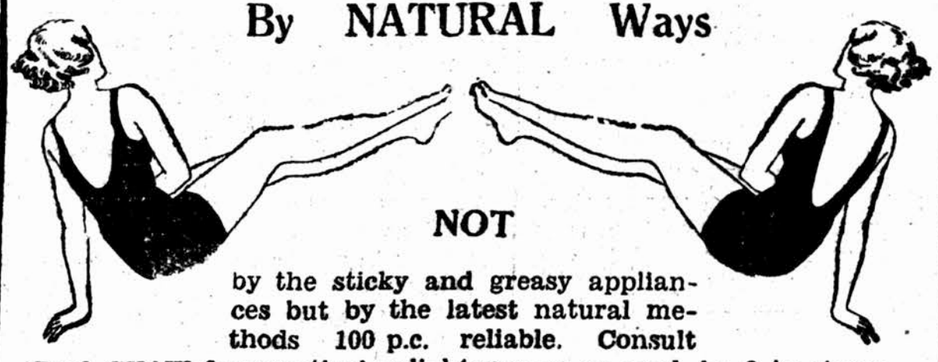

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

GIRLS' EDUCATION AMONG PARSIS

"Divergent views rgarding the beginning of girls' education among Parsis"—edited by Mr. Kekhashru Ardeshar Munshi, and printed at Frasho-Gard Press, Bank Street Cross Lane, Bombay.

This volume by Mr. Munshi is a useful addition to Gujerati literature, throwing, as it does, a flood of light on the part played by the Parsi stalwarts in the last century, particulary its latter half, towards introduction and/or propagation of education among Parsi girls. The object of the author in bringing out this volume is to give a brief history of the genesis of girls' education, mentioning the part played by the early reformers, the pioneers who "well and truly" laid the foundation of a much-desired education, and to show how the acorn that was sown has now grown into a mighty oak tree. Incidentally the author tries to refute the theory advanced by several writers that the late Mr. Dossabhoy Sorabji Munshi, grandfather of the author, who was born in 1786 and died in 1870, and who, due to his erudition in the vernacular languages, particularly Persian and Urdu, was acknowledged to be an expert Munshi, and among whose pupils were mentioned the names of several high officers, civil and military, including those of Capt. Robert Napier and Hon. Mr. W. E. Frere, member of the Governor's Council (1860-65), was against educating girls. The author quotes chapter and verse to nail the lie to the counter. As he says in his dedicatory note, the publication is meant "to remove the false impression" which has been outstanding "for nearly a century," with the hope that "justice may still be done to his fair name."

The volume is divided into four chapters, the first deals with the discrepancies in dates about the beginning of girls' education among Parsis and the third gives selections from writings regarding the career of late Mr. Dossabhoy.

The volume is not meant for sale, but the author, in sacred memory of his grandfather, has distributed copies gratis. He deserves congratulation on painstakingness and intense filial devotion.

The photo of late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, 1st Baronet (1783-1859) is given as the frontispiece, thus giving honour to whom honour is due, as he was a great champion of girls' education and founder of schools for boys as well as girls, and spent lakhs of rupees not only in Bombay but also in several towns and villages in Gujerat.

TWO NOVELS

"DELICATE MONSTER", By Storm Jameson.

This novel is the story of two women, friends from childhood related by one of them with bewildering candour.

The narrator Fanny—who is the Delicate Monster of the title—is an intelligent and unpopular writer, and her friend Victoria a celebrated or perhaps one should say, notorious actress. As Fanny writes down the story of her own life, and of Victoria's life and character as she sees and understands it something else emerges from her carefully plain and ruthless narrative—motives hidden from herself, an aspect of her own character scarcely recognized by her—until at last the figures of both women stand out solid and vivid in a clear light.

"ADAM OF A NEW WORLD," by Jack Lindsay.

The theme of the novel is the last years of Giordano Bruno, the scientist, thinker and poet of the Renaissance, who was burnt to death by the Catholic Church as a heretic. It is more, however, than a chronicle of that stirring struggle of a free spirit against tyranny. It depicts the internal struggle of Bruno in his last years in Padua and Venice. The powerful intellectual life of the Renaissance, the world of its women and wines are vividly displayed as a background of Bruno's fight for integrity in self.

Self doomed, he moves with gathering joy and insight towards the martyrdom which becomes his final gift to the liberation of man from the dark forces—from the Triumphant Beast, to use his own words.

The subject is fascinating and has been dealt with ably by the author. The book is priced at sh. 7/6.

INDIAN POVERTY AND POPULATION

"POVERTY AND POPULATION OF INDIA."—By Principal D. G. Karve-Humphrey Milford—Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 3.

The problem of Indian poverty and its relation to the country's growing population, has recently attracted a good deal of attention. That problem has, indeed, been in the centre of public discussion since the days of Dadabhai Nowroji and interest in it has been accentuated by the prevailing depression and widespread unemployment. The recent propaganda in favour of birth control has added zest to the discussion. Though Indian poverty has not been denied and is, in fact, undeniable, there is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the country is over-populated in the sense in which that word is commonly understood and whether artificial restriction of births will prove a practicable, an effective and a desirable remedy against poverty.

The author of the book has sought to enquire whether Indian population has been growing faster than the means of subsistence and has brought together a large mass of available statistical material to find an answer to that question. He is careful in his enquiry, cautious in his reasoning and well-balanced in his conclusions. The drift of his dominant thought may be gauged from his remark made in the course of the discussion of the theory of population, that "whenever an unsatisfactory relationship between these two terms, population and wealth, is witnessed, our attention should be primarily turned towards institutional reform in cultural, economic and political spheres, and not towards a mechanical restriction of numbers as a sovereign, real or lasting remedy. With regard to the alarmist views expressed, on the strength of the latest census statistics, by authorities like Dr. Hutton, Principal Karve remarks:—

"If our population has increased during the last census period, by the size of a whole nation in Europe, is it so very strange, when it is remembered that India is comparable not with a European country, many specimens of which are smaller in extent and population than some of our administrative districts but with Europe as a whole? The problems of population, like many other problems in India, derive their immensity from the very size of the country, and no qualitative conclusions or inferences that are not proved by direct evidence can be held as justifiable."

A wealth of statistical material drawn from official publications and systematically arranged, is displayed in two chapters on population movements and national production, and the author is led, by this evidence, to the conclusion that the general trend of social and economic development has been in the direction of improvement and progress, though the betterment is slow and the prospect is not decisively cheerful. In the concluding chapter, an attempt is made to enforce the moral of the statistical tables that the remedy for Indian poverty does not lie in the restriction of numbers by mechanical means but in the intellectual awakening of the mass of the people and a more efficient organisation of material and human resources. In the opinion of the author, the task is two-fold: "firstly to spread among the people the fundamental notions of nationalism, human dignity and life-planning; and secondly, to press upon the attention of the State and other public bodies the desirability not only of promoting the large number of detailed reforms that are overdue, but also to help the cause of general enlightenment," and he presses for "a nation-wide reformation in our religious, social, cultural and psychological ideas."

The author set out to perform a difficult task and every page betrays the strain his thesis has to bear in balancing fact against fact and consideration against consideration, so that his propositions are delicately and sometimes even most precariously balanced. What substantial progress has been achieved by India during the past thirty years in the intellectual, cultural and psychological spheres, on the development in which he lays so much stress, has not been shown in the book, and literacy, education and schools do not even find a place in the index. This appears to us to be a serious omission. On the whole, though the conclusions of the book tend to be somewhat vague and far from immediately helpful, the author has taken great pains in collecting and using the important statistics and has presented a thoughtful and thought-provoking study one of India's most vital national problems. It is not really an increase in India's population that is alarming; it is the failure to make an organised and deliberate effort at quickening the nation's consciousness of its vital needs and to sense of responsibility for progress, that is at the root of the country's poverty. This is the main conclusion of the book under review and it is one which is worthy of close attention.

V. G. K.

A New Story By Mr. Venkataramani

Svetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras will publish shortly a collection of Mr. K. S. Venkataramani's short stories entitled "Jatadharan and other stories". (Price Re. 1-8-0).

URDU PERIODICALS

"ADABI DUNYA" (Lahore)—The issue for January contains several readable articles, stories and poems. The life history of Nawab Saadullah Khan Lahori, who flourished in the days of Emperor Shah Jahan, is described faithfully by Kansar Chanpuri in a well-written article. The article dealing with the significance of names requires further elucidation, inasmuch as the subject-matter is bound to prove of interest to the general public. Stories entitled 'Qabr', 'Zalzala' and 'Maryan' will repay perusal. In the poetry section poems by Azad Ansari, Adam and Asar Sahbai, are really splendid.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—In the issue for March, Mr. Raziq-ul-Khairi, in the course of a short article, gives his reasons why the marriage of a Muslim girl with a non-Muslim is undesirable from the Muslim viewpoint. 'Aziza' is the title of a pathetic story of a girl who became a convert to Christianity. The writer calls upon the Musalmans to establish institutions for bringing up destitute Muslim girls in every big town. Qari Abbas Husain explains the salient features about the new Constitution in an article for the benefit of women. Mrs. Saiyed Ahmad deals with the likes and dislikes of children and pleads for their better understanding by parents. Saiyed Reza Ahmad explains the principles underlying the Russian play-houses meant for children and opines that they have gone a great way in improving the condition of the children. Two or three articles and poems in the issue deal with the tragedy enacted at Karbala about 1200 years ago.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow—The issue for March gives some fine specimens of the poetry of several Arab poetesses, together with their Urdu translation. The article which has been written by Jalil-ur-Rahman Aazami, is really very interesting. "Zila ka doctor" is a readable story. The most remarkable article, however, in this number is the one dealing with Voltaire's life and work and is worthy of a careful perusal. 'Maktabat-e-Niaz' are continued.

"THE RELIGIONS OF MAN"

Ramakrishna Centenary Publication

The entire proceedings of the International Parliament of Religions held at Calcutta during the first week of March 1937 under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Centenary Committee are already in the press. The volume will be entitled "The Religions of Man."

In the introduction is described the scope of the Parliament. Chapter I. describes the full programme complete as it was in fifteen sessions and gives the list of persons who sent greetings from the most diverse culture centres in Asia Europe, Africa and Amrica. This is followed by the Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Chapter III gives in full the thirty-two messages from the distinguished philosophers, sociologists and savants of the East and the West. the originals of many of there are in French, Italian and German. The fifteen presidential addresses are reproduced in their entirety in Chapter IV.

The full texts or resumes of all the papers presented and lectures delivered at the Parliament form the subject matter of Chapter V. which is divided into eight sections according to topics. The number of papers and lectures is one hundred and twenty, and they have been classified into the following groups. 1. General principles of Religion, 2. Religion and Culture, 3. Religious and philosophical Doctrines, 4. The Religious systems of the world, 5. Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, 6. Anthropological, Historical and Comparative Studies, 7. Religion and Social Service and 8. Religion and Current Problems. Among the writers of papers and lectures there are forty-two non-Indian names. From the scholars of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the U. P., Bihar and Assam there are twenty-three papers. Among the authors of these papers there are some sixty professors representing a large number of Universities in the two Hemispheres.

In Chapter VI. are published the observations, appreciations and thanks as coming from the members of the Parliament in session from day to day.

The Volume entitled "The Religions of Man" is altogether going to be one of the most substantial contributions to the philosophical, moral, religious, sociological and spiritual problems of the world today.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Can I Explain? The "Mental Biology"—The Fervent Fraternity—Of Dance Enthusiasts—Their Pathetic Heroism—Let Us Pretend Courtesy—The "Bombay Symphony"—Widened Educative Scope—Syed Abu Zafar's Survey—Musicians In Gujarat—A Valuable And Informative Survey.

Did I see the "Russian Ballet" at the Capitol. I did. Was it a Ballet? Perhaps. Did you like Zenia Esnioleva's 'Indian' dance items? Well, they were better stage items than the rhythmic exercises and the noisy 'bols' which pass muster as 'classic' Indian dancing and complete the evening's disgust with the monotonous screeching hysterics of the Sarangi, or, may be, harmonium. They were not better than La Meri's rendering which we saw at the same theatre only a few months ago. Can I explain why the same people demonstrated the same fervour for artistes of uneven if not entirely different calibre as La Meri and Zenia of the "Russian Ballet?"

Can I explain why people who know all about Indian 'classical' dancing and advice—to use a mild term.—Indian dance aspirants to keep untarnished the sacred forms, letter and spirit of Indian "classical" dances suddenly say good-bye to their profound wisdom, critical faculties and national pride when they settle down in quite obviously expansive mood to appreciate the imported banalities of 'Indian' dancing from abroad?

The Simple Trick

I am not sure I can explain this Swadeshi phenomenon. I will try, however. It is easy to explain dancing, or, for that matter, any art, educational, cultural or even economic, scientific or political phenomenon in India by the simple mental arrangement which separates the East from the West. Any suspected or hypothetical trace of European or Western "influence", except in the approved political catch-words, would automatically close all avenues of intelligent discussion, all scope for information, knowledge. It is, of course, high treason to call this kindergarten mental attitude by its proper name. It persists, therefore, as a matter of principle. Its rigid discipline demands that we should suffer, as we have been suffering, loyally everything from the past that can be 'authentic' Indian

The Path... Heroism

And, I have often wondered at the pathetic heroism and patience of those who spend anywhere between four to eight hours resigned to the violent lighting, the maximum of noise and the inane vulgarity of movements and gestures that mark the exhibitions of "classic" Indian dancing and "scientific" Indian music. Sometimes the stoic rigidity slackens. Sometimes it snaps, entirely. And, patriots, dance and music enthusiasts or those eager merely to know and understand art are all taken unawares.

The Miracle

Unerring publicity or, may be, the interested convenience of a big name—a 'leader' or 'society' girl, there's not much to choose between the casual superiority of the two parasites

Helen Burgess is offered an art "angle" by the Paramount Pictures

—works the miracle. We lisp in numbers because the numbers come—from publicity or the current rage in the 'eminent'. Why should we not admire art from anywhere, from any artist? Is not art universal? Does not art transcend the barriers of nations, castes and creeds?

The Parallel Claims

True. But this appeal to the universal values of art unexpectedly comes from those quite emphatically 'nationalistic' people who in their normal waking moments would not dream of such trifles as art so long as they are satisfied a set pattern in music is ancient and 'scientific' or another in dancing is 'classical'. The claim to make these exceptions in favour of foreign tendencies in the name of art and its universal values is parallel to the claim to appreciate art for its rigid, unswerving, loyal identification with everything, however extraneous to art that can be labelled as 'classic', ancient, and 'Indian'. I maintain that the claims are not a paradox that they seem to be. They are, as I said, a parallel. For both these claims are rooted in the common belief that information, trained knowledge and judgment are an unnecessary burden when one gallantly rescues art or expansively responds to it.

Curious Intellectual Happenings

That is why we see manifest those curious intellectual happenings where quite 'radical' minds in the country reveal instructive pathology. People who maintain a radical outlook for the exchange of political opinions or slogans seem to be unconscious of a similar necessity in social art or cultural advancement of the nation.

Kindergarten Attitude

Not seldom the radical language of the politician is balanced by an unmistakable bigotry of emphasis on orthodox conceptions of art and culture. But the kindergarten attitude reaches its pathos when it preaches conservatism in painting and practises radicalism in literature. Or when it seeks universal values of art in dancing and dreads them in music. Can I explain why the fervent fraternity of the dance enthusiasts, the fraternity that knows all there is to know about 'classical' Indian dancing, more than warmly applauded the dancing 'Radha' of the "Russian Ballet". I cannot.

The Mental Biology

I cannot explain the mental biology, if I should so describe it, of the intellectuals whose inferiority complex leads them on to scorn knowledge and enlightened critical judgment. Let us, therefore pretend that we were both courteous to the foreign artist and conscious of the universal values in her art.

Let Us Pretend

And, let us during the long intervals between the visits of foreign artistes, good, bad and in different, insist with all the emphasis that words can command that we shall keep intact the sanctity of our artistic heritage. It shall be touched by no alien, European or Western 'influence' And, it shall submit to no rational estimate or appreciation of its surviving universal values. I think the arrangement, the protective colouring, is or should be perfectly satisfactory for the biological stage of the minds I have attempted to describe and wisely attempted to explain to the minds that are, presumably, public opinion.

The Bombay Symphony Its Future

The "Russian Ballet" reminds me of the good work which the Bombay Symphony Orchestra did at the Capitol. Could not the Bombay Symphony, extend its educative scope by more popularly accessible ventures and programmes? There are many in this international city who would like to cultivate acquaintance with their work. Only some of them are not musically educated to do so and some of them are financially handicapped. I feel convinced that the Bombay Symphony will advance in popularity and prestige with the advancement of sober interest in music in the city. It has a great future.

Gujerat Musicians

Syed Abu Gafar's survey of the cultural conditions of Gujarat, originally in Urdu and translated for publication in Gujarati by Imamuddin S. Dargahwalla, appears in a recent issue of the quarterly journal of the Forbes Gujarati Sabha. The survey is thoughtful. It is instructive as it is informative. Particularly noteworthy is the simple biographical account of some of the leading musicians in Gujarat, the Muslim artistes, who gave music and Gujarat their intellectual status and artistic importance and socio-cultural prestige.

OUR SHORT STORY

Moonbeam And The Shadow

(By D. K. MEHTA, Translated from the original Gujerati by the Author.)

It was night. Moonlight from the sky was dripping on the Railway yard like tear drops from some etherially beautiful woman. All around innumerable lights of the signal posts were flickering like so many fireflies and were disturbing the tranquillity of the human heart by changing colours from red to green and from green to red. From a distance, at short, irregular intervals, whistles from the shunting engines shrieked long and hard, like some agonised cry from a suffering soul. Sound of the shunting was increasing. Whistles of the engine pulling the carriages in the yard became lengthier and more piercing. And the clanking of the wheels, twanging of the couplings, and exhaust of the steam were making the surrounding atmosphere sad in the saddening moonlight.

I was reading near the window, bathing my soul in the glorious moonlight, by turn enjoying, like a young boy, the loud whistle of the engine, getting upset over the poignant cry of that same whistle, looking over again and again the twinkling red and green lights of the signals. Eyes were reading while the soul was hearing not. By the aid of the moon beams, it was soaring to the heights I know not; it was diving into the depths I cannot fathom.

Suddenly a small cloud covered the moon. My world went dark and my soul was afraid of that darkness. It began to suffer from the unbroken solitude. Whistle of the engine and other noises sounded terrible as if they were echoes of sin. It appeared to lose the power to soar to great heights and to dive into greater depths. Lassitude—death like lassitude touched the soul and everywhere there was utter hopelessness.

The small cloud journeyed further and the moon again regained all her glory. Moonlight again cheered the countryside. Soul regained once more its powers. Hope once again returned, piercing the dark clouds of hopelessness. The soul came to know the pricelessness of the moonlight her inner beauty, and an overpowering desire was born in its bosom to preserve unto it the divine beauty of that light till eternity. Near the window there was an earthen pot of water. And in that water a moonbeam was floating on the surface. I dipped my hand in that water and drank a mouthful. The soul was satisfied and love of the purest form weighed over my humble life.

* * *

There was night.

In the dark sky, darker clouds were racing like fantastic ghosts of a funeral ground. Restless waves of the wide ocean were hearing like the throbs of a human heart. And the hearing of the restless waves was heard all around.

In a small room, in a smaller house on the shore, a little light was flickering. There was a cot on one side of the room and the guest was lying in that cot. Hope eternal, ambition overpowering and will to live all had left him. Soul as well as body were dying from unending wounds inflicted so cruelly by Fate. Fever was burning the body. Hopelessness was killing the soul. Suffering defeats from both these forces. He was—the road ordained for him by the relentless Kismat.

The door opened. The light flickered. It began to cast dancing shadows on the wall on account of the wind. Afraid of the shadows, the guest opened his feverish eyes and tried to see. One maid at the threshold of youth, full of virginal beauty, crossed the door-step and came in. She closed the door to protect the light from the outside wind. In the faint light of the flickering lamp, the beauty of the maid appeared hundred times more beautiful to the tired, hopeless eyes of the guest and opened for him a new life, a new world. Her saree was like wings of some Jungle Goddess, Soles of her perfect feet were almost reddening the ground with 'Kumkum.' Her hands were so perfectly chiselled that the immortal Greek sculptors might be charged of plagiarism, and divine light was emanating from her like an aureole. Yet all these paled before the spiritual beauty of her face. Her lips like a budding rose, her eyes like a growing lotus turned the small room into a heaven.

The maid came near the light. She poured medicine into a small cup and turned her eyes towards the cot to see whether the guest was sleeping. Finding him awake she, like a Goddess of Life giving her gift, murmured soothingly: "Please take this medicine."

The trembling hand of the sick man tried to catch the cup and in trying, his fingers touched the delicate 'Gulchhadi'—like fingers of the maid. Her heavenly beauty, her boundless love touched the heart of the man through his fingers. And the heart, piercing the heavy clouds of despondency and despair, found Life, Love and Faith. After giving the medicine, the maid with a soft tread, tried to go out of the room. With the opening of the door, the light again flickered, and the shadow of the maid touched the face of the sick man. He did not waste this divine moment so suddenly and so unconsciously acquired. The maid, the torch-bearer of his life, was going, such a moment would not come again. Another man, more fortunate than himself, socially more equal to her, may be the receiver of the gift of her body. But every true lover of eternal beauty has a right to enjoy the spiritual beauty of her soul. The pure have a right to possess purity. The sick man raised his feeble, trembling hands. He with difficulty raised himself from the cot as if he was embracing the soul of the maid. She, while going, turned her eyes towards him. The eyes of the maid and the sick man gazed at each other. The soul of the maid came to know the soul of the sick man and one greeted the other with a divine kiss. Eternal Hope blessed his soul, Love greeted it and Faith touched his forehead with 'Kumkum.'

Feeling tired with this much exertion, the sick man again laid his head on the pillow. The maid crossed the door-step and went out. While going out, a smile flickering on her face; but was it a smile? Was it not a tear? Who can tell?

There is no difference between me and the sick man. As I could not get the moon, I drank her moonbeam. The sick man satisfied his heart by accepting the shadow of the maid. Many years will roll by and the moon will continue to attract many a heart; but the moonbeam of that particular night will be my own. The maid will be of another's, but what does it matter to the sick man—her spiritual lover? The shadow of the maid—the soul of the maid on that fateful day will remain his for ever. And why not? Will anybody clasp his bosom that smile—that tear? I think not.

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Kenya's Financial Problem

"IF FEDERATION IS MORE THAN A FARCE"

"Manchester Guardian" Fears Shillyshalling Of States

LONDON, April 17.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that "if Federation is to be more than a farce the efficiency of the Federal authority must be secured and British India fears that the concessions already made to the states will mean that they will not feel the need to help the common cause provided that they retain the favour of the British Government. One chief cause of the unpopularity of the Constitution is the uncertainty whether the promised Federal Authority will ever come into existence.

"If the states now shillyshally British India will quickly come to regard both the states and the Federal Scheme with unmixed disgust. The states' only hope of safety lies in the successful carrying out of the gold policy that they have initiated. They must facilitate the launching of the Federal venture and convince their fellow countrymen that not only will they deserve gratitude for projecting the adventure but also that they will be loyal comrades and capable leaders once the adventure is fairly launched. One thing which might induce Mr. Gandhi to oppose wrecking of the constitution is the belief that the Princes are honestly determined to make it a success".—Reuter.

IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Multilateral Agreement Approned?

BRUSSELS, April 17.

On the eve of the departure of Mr. Van Zeeland for washington, experts of-so-called Oslo Powers, have approved the draft Multilateral the Agreement, on the improvement of the International Trade. Hhis concrette development, which is the result of several months' deliberations, is hailed as an encouraging sign, by exponents of the New International economic order, particularly in view of the fact that a significant series of meetings are imminent.

M. Van Zeeland's trip to Washington is being linked with the visits here of Dr. Schacht, Mr. Norman Davis and Mr. Eden, the last named is due next weekned.

The Agreement mentioned above, is being submitted to the respectine Governments, together with the suggested programme of action.—Reuter"s Special.

Sterling Exchange Rate Reaches Record Height

NEW YORK, April 17

The advance of the sterling exchange rate to almost 492 cents which is the highest this year is believed to be due to the demand for sterling against Government purchases in London for shipment to New York.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A. METCALFE.

QUETTA: April 17.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who returned to Quetta yesterday after six days' stay at Ziarat, the summer headquarters of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, left to-day for New Delhi.—A.P.

Colonial Office Not In Hurry To Settle It

Fullest Opportunity For Discussion To Be Given?

Mr Isardas Assured Of No Cause For Alarm For Indians

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 17.

With reference to the recent controversy raging about the Kenya European Community's demand for financial control by means of reorganisation of the Kenya Executive Council, I understand the Colonial Office has informed Hon. Mr. Isardas, Member Kenya Legislative Council, who is now in London that the Colonial Office is Not in a hurry to settle the question without giving the fullest opportunity for discussion on the subject.

COLONIAL OFFICE'S ASSURANCE

In Interview the Colonial Office has assured Mr. Isardas that the Indian community need have no fear or alarm about abolition of Indian representation on the Executive Council, or transfer of financial control to non-official European settlers.

Of course though the number of officials on the executive may be reduced the official majority will be maintained.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH AND COUNCILS

Mahatma's Address Followed By Keen Discussion

BELGAUM, April 17.

The third annual meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh commenced yesterday at Hudli, in Belgaum district, under the presidentship of Mr. Kishorlal Masharuwalla. It is being attended by 200 members and guests, including a number of ladies. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, in his opening speech, warmly welcomed the members and guests and gave an account of the work of the Karnatak branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. After Mahatma Gandhi's inaugural address, which reviewed the work during the past year of the Sangh, Mr. Kishorlal delivered the presidential address.

SANGH AND COUNCIL ENTRY

In the course of his speech he touched on the Sangh members and Council entry, Hindu-Moslem riots, religious toleration, agricultural indebtedness, dissatisfaction among youths, the spread of Hindi, cow protection, national education and a number of other subjects. After a break of three hours, the conference met in camera. It is learnt that the question of whether Seva Sangh members should participate in Council elections was discussed in detail, those taking part in the discussion including Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Kelkar. The session adjourned till to-day.—A. P.

Scotland Beats England

LONDON, April 17.

At Hampdenpark, Glasgow, in the Soccer International, Scotland beat England by three goals to one.—Reuter.

RUMANIA IGNORED?

"Mediterranean Pact" Hopes Revived?

MOSCOW, April 17.

A Mediterranean Pact between Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey is the topic of discussion between Yugoslavia, Turkey and Belgrade, according to the "Pravda", which declares that a previous attempt to engineer a pact failed through M. Titulescu was insisting on the inclusion of Rumania, which Italy would not accept. Rumania is now being ignored. The "Pravda" denounces any such scheme of bilateral pacts as a danger to the cause of peace.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS.

JAWAHARLAL GETS FEVER AGAIN

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is having slight fever again to-day. His temperature was normal in the morning, but rose to 98.8 in the afternoon.—A.P.

MILL OPERATIVES FIGHT

DHARIA, April 17.

Daggers were freely used in a fight between the operatives of the New Cotton Mill to-day, as a result of which one died and five were seriously injured.

The police rushed to the spot, and brought the situation under control. The cause of the fight is believed to be a dispute over the employment of operatives in the Mill.—A.P.

LANSBURY ON PEACE MISSION

To Interview Fuehrer On Monday

LONDON: April 17.

The Labourite, Mr. Lansbury, left for Berlin to-day, for the purpose of interviewing Herr Hitler on April 19, "solely in the cause of international peace."

Mr. Lansbury is continuing his campaign which he commenced in the United States and carried on in Britain, and intends discussing how best statesmen can bring peace to the world.—Reuter's Special.

Premier ISMET INONU of Turkish Republic.

ARE BRITISH WILLING TO RELINQUISH CONTROL OF INDIA?

Historian Talks About "Antagonisms Of Race, Creed And Caste"

LONDON: April 17.

Mr. Edwyn Bevan writes to the "Times" that "anyone who knows the present temper of the British people and who considers the actions of our country in recent years knows that it is quite absurd to suppose as Mr. Gandhi still seems to suppose, that our people are unwilling to relinquish control of another people simply for the pleasure or pride of exercising dominion. We have withdrawn from Egypt. We withdrew from Iraq—too hastily, it has been proved, since the withdrawal was followed by the massacre of the Assyrians, to whom we are under an obligation. It is quite true that our people are not willing to withdraw at once from India. That is not because Indians are inferior in character, intelligence and culture to the Egyptians and Mesopotamians; far from it, but because no country aspiring to be a single country is so divided by antagonisms of race, creed and caste as India."—Reuter.

(Mr. Bevan, O.B.E., M.A., Honorary Fellow of New College, Oxford, was lecturer on Hellenistic History and Literature at King's College, London from 1922-'33 and Gifford Lecturer for the University of Edinburgh 1932-'34. He has travelled in India, and among his numerous publications are two on India—"Indian Nationalism" and "Thoughts on Indian Discontents."

He also wrote two chapters of the Cambridge History of India).

Deathblow To New Deal Plan

BOSTON, April 16.

By a majority the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that taxes on pay rolls by which the whole of the New Deal programme of old age and unemployment insurance is financed are unconstitutional

—Reuter.

JAMNADAS TO TOUR FAMINE AREAS

The Hon'ble Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Revenue and Finance Minister will shortly proceed in a tour to areas affected by recent "scarcity". The Minister will leave Bombay on April 22 for Dohad and return on April 25 and next day will proceed to Ahmednagar and Bijapur returning to Bombay via Hubli and Poona on May 3. The arrivals of the Minister at all places will be public and departures will be private.

"VICEROY OF INDIA" PROCEEDS TO MALTA FOR REPAIRS

MARSEILLES, April 16.

The Viceroy of India arrived and landed cargo and passengers. She will proceed to Malta for repairs. —Reuter.

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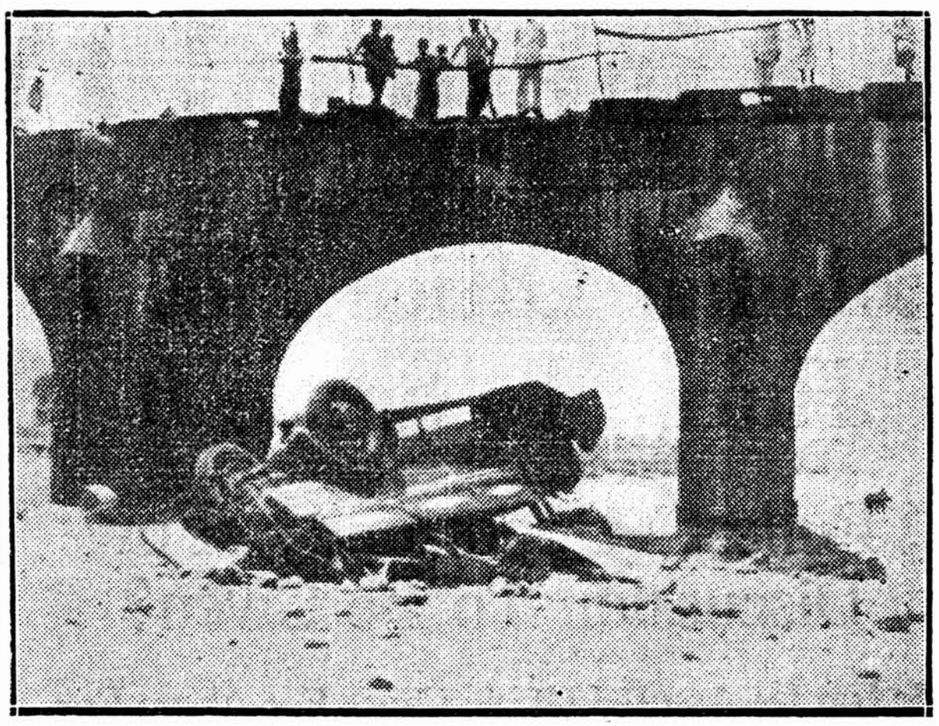


Passenger 'bus (seen in the River bed upside down in the picture), leapt 20 feet from the Bridge at Chowk on Bombay-Poona Road on Wednesday, resulting in the death of one on the spot and injuries to several others.

No Indian Questions In Commons?

Novel Interpretation Of Provincial Autonomy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 17.

Political circles are greatly astonished by the statement made to Mr. Reginald Sorensen who desired to put questions in the Commons regarding the conviction of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain and others from Patna.

I understand, that the authorities informed Mr. Sorensen that questions of such a nature were inadmissible in the Commons as from April 1 the British Government had no longer power or authority over them. Such questions must now be dealt by provincial legislatives.

On the suggestion of prominent Labour M.P's an emergency meeting of the India League Parliamentary Committee will be convened early next week to discuss the new issue raised by the statement.

Responsible opinion here feels that Parliament should not be deprived of the powers of questioning the actions of Imperial Administration in Indian provinces where responsible ministries are absent.

HARES HERE AND HARES THERE!

Two Stories With A Moral

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Writing in the correspondence column of the "Times", Mr. P. E. Pieris, Trade Commissioner, for Ceylon, says that the East undoubtedly thinks very differently from the W...

Mr. Philip Hogg has explained in your issue (writes Mr. Pieris) that because a lady of Hallaton was saved from the unwelcome attentions of a bullock through the gallantry of a hare, she destined the descendants of her saviour to fill an Easter pie in perpetuity. This has reminded Mr. Pieris of another story from the East. He narrates it thus: a hare threw itself into a fire, in order to afford a meal to a hungry Brahmin, and in return the Brahmin, who was the disguised King of Heaven, painted the likeness of the hare on the surface of the moon, where every Oriental still sees it on full-moon nights.

"MAN-EATER TIGERS" IN C. P.

Govt. Announce 7 Rewards For Killing Them

JUBBULPORE, April 16.

Seven rewards of Rs. 50 each have been announced by the Government of Central Provinces for the destruction of seven man-eater tigers, who have been since long creating considerable havoc in the hilly tracts of the Province.

Of these seven "stripes," two are infesting the jungles of Chindwara District, two in the Balaghat, one in Bilaspur, one in Hoshangabad and one in the Mandla districts forests.

The announcement of rewards will be in force for a period of six months.—United Press.

WAS IT JUST COINCIDENCE?

German And Japanese Diplomats Take Holiday Together

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is now established that the German Ambassador, Von Ribbentrop, and Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Yoshida, spent secret Easter holidays together in the tiny Cornish fishing village of St. Ives.

Both stayed at the Tregenna Castle Hotel. They golfed together; they went on long motoring trips together. They spent almost all their time in long and intimate talks well away from the public ear.

German and Japanese Embassies state that it was pure coincidence that the two Ambassadors journeyed 275 miles to the south-west extremity of England at the same time. But other diplomats believe that the common antagonism of Germany and Japan to Russia was the cause of the meeting, recalling that Ribbentrop signed on behalf of Hitler, the recent German-Japanese "Anti-Communist" Pact.

AVERT COMPETITION IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Hoare's Speech At Dinner Of Royal Corps Naval Construction

LONDON, April 16.

A strong plea for Naval Powers to make every effort to avert from the world the almost intolerable burden of unrestricted competition in naval construction and show that on land, sea and air it is possible to make international agreements and maintain them in the interests of ourselves and the world was made by Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at the dinner of Royal Corps Naval Constructors

He asked other powers to think again of the almost intolerable burden that would be placed on the shoulders of all powers if the size of armament warships and building of new types was not restricted.

As far as Britain was concerned "we welcome the opportunity of ratifying first to ensure accession of sufficient number of Naval Powers. It is satisfactory to note that chapter of Anglo-American rivalry on sea is for ever closed and Anglo-German Agreement prevented repetition of Anglo-German naval rivalry.—Reuter's Spec...

BRITISH LABOUR TO DISOWN SOCIALIST STUDENTS

Disciplinary Action Against University Labour Federation

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The National Executive of the Labour Party is contemplating disciplinary action against yet another of its affiliated organisations.

At the last meeting sentence of communication was passed (to come into effect on June 1) on the members of the Socialist League. But the Socialist League is not the only affiliated body to engage in a common front with the Communists and other Left-wing Socialists outside the pale. The University Labour Federation at its last conference (in Manchester in January) reported that it had had "the record year of its existence," largely because it had brought about something like a "united front" between Socialist and Communist students. But its success does not weigh with the Labour Executive, which is bringing strong pressure to bear on the University Labour Federation, and, so it is reported, has even gone the length of threatening to expel it.

Such a step would be hardly likely to increase enthusiasm for the Labour Party among University students; they might be expected to accept headquarters dictation with even less grace than their elders. Coercive action would, one may guess, make a present to Sir Stafford Cripps of most of the University Socialist Societies.

MEMBER OF AUSTRALIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT FLIES TO LONDON.

LONDON, April 16.

Gunner Sullivan V. C., a member of Australian Coronation Contingent, who died in London recently as a result of an accident is to be replaced by Corporal George Howell V. C. who has been given free air passage from Australia by Quantas Empire Airways as far as Singapore and by Royal Dutch Lines from Singapore to England where he is expected on May 10.—Reuter.

Mr. G. North, a European gate attendant of the B. N. W. Railway loco. workshops, shot himself dead yesterday morning in his bungalow at Gorakhpur.

33 Years' Devoted Service Endeared Him To All

HE MADE PUBLIC FEEL POLICE WERE THEIR FRIENDS AND GUARDIANS

Glowing Tributes Paid To Kavasji J. Petigara, In Public Address

Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., was the recipient of an address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket presented to him by the Parsi Community at the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday.

The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by members of the Parsi community.

Distinguished and prominent members of the community, including Sir Temulji Nariman, Sir Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Sir Shapurj Billimoria, Sir Pheroz Sethna and Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram paid glowing tributes to the services rendered in the Police Force, as its Deputy Commissioner and the geniality and assistance rendered to the community by Khan Bahadur Petigara.

Sir Hormusji C. Adenwalla who presided, made the presentation and garlanded both Khan Bahadur Petigara and his wife, Mrs. Avanbai Petigara.

Mr. Behram N. Karanajia read the address. In the course of it it was stated that "in presenting the address, the friends and admirers and the Parsi community of Bombay felt great pleasure and pride.

"The community felt that in serving the various communities of this city, for long and faithfully, and in winning the love, affection and admiration of all, Khan Bahadur Petigara had added to the glory of the community.

A TRUE ZOROASTRIAN.

Born in a respectable and God-fearing family, Khan Bahadur Petigara rose by dint of his own hard work and capabilities. He acted as a true Zoroastrian, held a responsible public position and was fortunate enough to make the public feel that the Police were their friends and guardians.

In 1903 he started on his career in the Bombay Police Force at the lowest rung of the ladder. Within six years he rose to be Inspector, and in 1919 he was appointed to the post of Superintendent of Police, being the first Parsi to hold that post.

Finally in 1926, he was appointed to the Imperial Police Force.

WINS MEDAL OF R. V. O.

These 33 long years of service have been fully appreciated by both the Government and the public. In 1911 His late Majesty King George V awarded him personally the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Then came in 1912 the title of Khan Saheb and in 1916 that of Khan Bahadur. In 1926 he received the Imperial Service Order. In 1931 he was given the title of O.B.E. and in 1933 the title of C.I.E. Besides he is also a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. All these honours were remembered and appreciated by the community.

Reference was made to Mrs. Avanbai Petigara, a member of the well-known Talyarkhan family and a descendant of the famous Ardeshir Kotwal Bahadur of Surat. She had helped in making Khan Bahadur Petigara's life and career successful by her constant help, encouragement and affection. Her character and simple mode of life and her devotion to the noble Zoroastrian religion were worthy to be noted and copied by all members of the community.

KHAN BAHADUR'S REPLY.

When Khan Bahadur Petigara rose to reply the hall resounded with thunderous applause.

He said he was very grateful for the good wishes expresesd in the address and the very feeling references made about him by his friends and admirers amongst the Parsi community. He considered that day a very fortunate one for him and he would always remember it with great gratitude.

He considered the appreciation of his services in the Police Force, which were recognised both by the Government and the public, and about which so many references were made in the address, was a very complete reward for whatever trouble he had taken.

HIS GUIDING PRINCIPLE

For 33 years during the course of his service he had always one aim and object and that was to act in such a manner that the public might have confidence in, and respect for, the Police, and might consider the Force their friend and guardian; and he was proud to note that his work during all these years had been appreciated.

Although officially his relations with the Police had been severed yet he was willing to do all that he could to bring the Police and the public in greater contact with each other.

HIS HOPE.

He assured his audience that he had done nothing beyond what every Zoroastrian ought to do, namely, to serve their community and to guard their ancient religion, and to stand by the community in all matters, whether religious, social, economic or political.

It was his hope, he said that the Parsi community would always remain united and happy, would strengthen their faith in their religion and would add to the glory they had already obtained in the land of their adoption for 1,300 years and more.

On behalf of his wife he expressed his thanks for the kind words in the address and he acknowledged the help that he had always obtained from his wife during the course of his career.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

SHOT WHILE ASLEEP

LUCKNOW, April 15.

Death cut short the race for life of a man who was being rushed by train to Lucknow for medical aid, with a bullet embedded in his ribs.

The injured man was Thakur Maheshwar Baksh Singh aged 43, who was employed as a 'mukhtar' in the Paska estate in Bahraich District.

He was shot at in his sleep by some unknown person, the bullet penetrating his ribs after grazing his left arm.

He was being brought to Lucknow by the first available train for admission to the King George's Medical College Hospital, but died on the way.

The motive of the crime is still a mystery.—United Press.

Aga Khan Hockey

Lahore Y. M. C. A. Qualify For Final

KARACHI GOANS GO DOWN FIGHTING: CALEB PLAYS GREAT GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A stern struggle for hockey supremacy, in which speed and skill reached their highest mark, was provided on Saturday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana ground, where the Karachi Goans were pitched against the Lahore Y. M. C. A. in the second semi-final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. It resulted in a well-deserved victory for the latter by 2 goals to nil.

BRILLIANT CALEB

The honours of the match go to Caleb, the Lahore Y. M. C. A.'s pivot and skipper, who rose to great heights this evening and the way he pulled his side out of fire time and again was simply commendable. Besides this, the polish, anticipation and judgment shown by him in steering his pack of fleet-footed forwards was a treat to watch.

The visitors from Lahore have also to thank Pritam and Harbhajan, their full-backs, for the excellent defence they put up in smashing the "sinister" designs of the fast Karachi forwards, including P. P. Fernandes, the All-India player.

In the offence, Latif, the centre-forward, and Harbel and A. Latif, the inside-right and the inside-left, respectively, displayed remarkable combination. Their lightning movements gave many an anxious moment to the opposing defence.

The winner's wing halves, Dalgit and Bali, also played sound game, ably assisting their centre-half, while Yusuf, in their goal, though at times hasty in rushing out of the goal, brought off a number of saves.

A FIERCE PACE

Hardly had the centre-forwards crossed their blades than the game developed into a fierce pace. Both the defences were, however, on guard, the result being that the forwards could not do any real damage in the early phases of the match, though the rival goals had a few narrow escapes.

The Lahore Y. M. C. A. were the first to test the Karachi defence, but soon their full-backs were faced with the difficult job of checking the well-planned attacks of H. Fernandes and P. P. Fernandes. Following this the Lahore team was all over their opponents' area for a few minutes, during which period their forwards had a couple of excellent tries; but they were unable to convert the fine centres by Manmohan and Asghar, their two wingers.

The visitors from Lahore kept on attacking strongly till they got the lead in the 18th minute from the start, Latif, their centre-forward, converting a short-corner with a hot shot.

Shortly afterwards, H. Fernandes, the Karachi centre-forward, twice failed to level the score: the first time he passed uselessly to his inside-left, who was pulled for off-side, while the second time, he had an open goal before him but instead of pushing the ball in the goal, he swung his stick in the air and wasted a good opportunity.

At half-time the Lahore Y. M. C. A. were leading by one goal.

KEEN GAME IN SECOND HALF.

The second half provided the finest hockey seen in Bombay for a long time. The Karachi Goans played slightly better in the beginning of this half, and their supporters also looked confident that they would draw level. M. D'Costa, their right-wing, had a good run down the touch line but his beautifully well-timed centre went across in front of the Lahore goal-mouth without being utilised, while Asghar, the opposing left-wing, followed suit and capped his effort with two good shots but the Karachi custodian rose up to the occasion and saved.

During the closing stages, the Goans went all out for the equaliser, but they threw away a number of scoring opportunities due to hasty and erratic shooting.

Manmohan, the Lahore Y.M.C.A.'s outside-right, distinguished himself at this stage and sent in timely centres, one of which was cleverly accepted by A. Latif, their inside-left, who put his side one more up, and, consequently, shattered the hopes of the visitors from Karachi.

Following this, the Lahore forwards were bombarding the Goans' goal, and but for the good goal-keeping by the Karachi custodian, they should have added to their score.

The final whistle found the Lahore Y. M. C. A. winners by 2 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:—

Lahore Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals
Karachi Goans ..... Nil

The teams were:—

LAHORE Y. M. C. A.: Yusuf; Pritam and Harbhajan; Dalgit, Caleb and Bali; Manmohan, Harbel, Latif, A. Latif and Asghar.

KARACHI GOANS: A. Correia; M. Fernandes and Ivo Fernandes; A. D'Costa, F. P. D'Souza and D. Braganza; M. D'Costa, A. Mascarenhas, H. Fernandes, P. P. Fernandes and P. Mendes.

UMPIRES: Messrs. MacKenzie and L. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

At 5 p.m. Replay of the drawn game between the Armed Police and the Bangalore Indians.

Final on Monday at 5-40 p.m.

Advocate Vallabhdas R. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., a prominent social worker, leaves for London by S. S. "Conte-Verde" on 22nd inst. from Bombay to qualify himself for Bar examination.

FREE
378 JEWELLERY DESIGNS
64 PAGES CATALOGUE
P. GOPALASWAMI NAIDU & SONS
SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT P. O.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!
Come up with your Families to See
Touching melodrama of a woman's soul—the MOTHER of the World
"MA"
(MOTHER)
Profulla Pictures' Maiden Social Hit
Directed by:—Sjt. Profulla Ghosh
Starring
KANANBALA, ZUBEIDA and JAL MERCHANT
Now Running at
THE ROXY
TALKIES—New Queen's Road.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45
To-morrow Being Ramnavmi
Special Show at 2-45
ZENANA Show—Next Thursday at 1-30 p.m.

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile" "Bicycles and Motorcycles" "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous" "Patents" "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel" "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No..... "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No... ..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted. Paid Organiser on Rs. 60 p.m. with increment and Office allowance, etc. Reply to Post Box 10009, Calcutta. (8065).

Wanted Competent Confectioners to manufacture Boiled goods, confits, Lozenges, Toffees, Jujubes, Caramels, Chocolates, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 5287, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

5 Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" two westerly facing rooms flat ground floor, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" up-to-date three rooms flats ground and second floor. Subedar. 8114.

44. MEDICAL.

1. "Nirdhast" prevents pregnancy at will, harmless and effective. Consultation free. 2. For Obesity (Fat persons) visit for free advice. 3. Magic Tooth-Drops, cure Tooth-ache at once. No. 1 Tooth Powder white strengthens loose teeth effective. Give a trial. Obtainable everywhere or at Bombay General Agency, Byculla Bridge. (7929)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. 8001.

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted all over India respectable share-selling Agents of both sexes for pushing the sale of 6-1/4 per cent cumulative participating preference shares free of Income Tax, of the Pioneer Salt Mafg. Co. Ltd., having the biggest factory at Sisirganj (24 Pgs.). Apply sharp to Managing Agents, 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (8050).

MOTOR CARS

Why throw away money in remoulding tyres? Use immediately our 100 per cent burst-proof tyre protectors give 100 per cent. long life to tyres. Guaranteed satisfaction. Transval Terrace, next Baliwala's Theatre, corner Grant Road Bombay. 8099.

TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

A NOVEL DISCOVERY

A most important hint for married people. The device is easy and cheapest involving no recurring expenses. For further details apply to M. RAZDAN, Delhi, with a self-addressed stamped cover.

FINANCE BROKER

Small or big sums on Property or Personal Security, at reduced interest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Communicate or consult.—

Messrs. KALYANDAS & CO.,
493, Kalbadevi Road, B. J. Mistry Building, Bombay.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

Auction Sale TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Flat furniture, Sympathetic Piano, Chesterfield sets, Oliver and Remington Typewriters, H. M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej and Milner Safes, Godrej Steel Cabinet, etc.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE AT BANDRA, "Kandawalla" Bungalow, junction of Palli Hill Road and Turner Rd. Household furniture, Piano, Gramophone, Radio, Carpet, Sewing Machine, Harmonium, Steel Cabinet, Glass crockery, platedware, Hochkis, Balila, Fiat and 1 Morris motor car, etc. TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.). Property of a European gentleman. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneer, Tel. No. 22801.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 9-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Unique Opportunity To Investors
AUCTION SALE OF TWO CHAWLS AND VACANT PLOTS NEAR GHATKOPAR STATION

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Haridas & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bilasirai Joharmal and Brijlal Ramjidas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Amratlal Amarchand and Manilal Amarchand and others the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 12th November, 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Sunday the 18th day of April, 1937, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate at Ghatkopar bearing Survey No. 175A Pot Hissa 1 (Kharab) to 16 and 17 Falni Nos. 2-4/1 and 7 admeasuring 2 Acres 9-1/4 Gunthas or thereabouts and assessment Rs. 7-5-1 standing in the name of Amratlal Amarchand in the record of the rights of Ghatkopar.

Less 1250 Square Yards belonging to Mathuradas Dayal and now his son Virji Mathuradas Dayal on which a bungalow No. 73A stands.

For particulars please apply to Messrs. Haridas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Examiner Press Building, No. 35, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

हंस कृत

BEGUNAH

3RD "HUNS" PICTURE

From

NEXT SATURDAY

AT

MAJESTIC

TALKIES: Girgaum Naka.

UNIVERSITY FOR ORISSA

Committee Appointed To Draft Scheme

CUTTACK, April 16.

Preliminary discussion for the establishment of a University for Orissa began here on Wednesday, the three Ministers and their secretaries the Principals of Colleges, the Director of Public Instruction, Inspector of Schools, the District Educational Officer and Mr. Parija attending.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Patnaik, Minister for Education and Revenue, opened the proceedings with a speech and the Maharaja of Paralakkimedi, the Premier of Orissa, was voted to the Chair.

The Maharaja in his speech discussed the necessity of a University for Orissa. He referred to the financial position of the Governmet and pointed out that the project could be carried out only by curtailing the expenditure on other heads under Education and a careful all-round puring. Continuing the Premier suggested that State should be approached for contributions towards the fund and hoped that a generous response would be forthcoming as on former occasions. The desirability of giving the State subjects a reasonable representation in the Provincial Educational Service.

Then a protracted discussion ensued and a committee consisting of the President, Messrs. D. Wood Parija, Thripathi, Mohanty, Jagannatha Swami and Pradhan (Secretary) was appointed to draft a scheme entailing minimum expenditure and to report to the General Body.—United Press.

SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF TO BIHAR TENANTRY

Congress Kisan Enquiry Committee To Recommend

PATNA: April 17.

The "United Press" understands that prominent members of the Congress, particularly of the Congress Kisan Enquiry Committee of Bihar, are now engaged in consideration of evideces, drafting of the report and formulating their recommendations.

But, before the report takes final shape, the Committee will now visit some districts which were not visited last year and record evidence there. Trend of evidences recorded and the likely recommendations formulated thereon will be of the character calculated to give very substantial and much-needed relief to the tenantry of the Province.—United Press.

TEXTILE CONFERENCE DELEGATE IN WASHINGTON

The Associated Press has received the following telegram from a private source in Washington:—

At the Textile Conference Mr. Brijmohan Birla opposed the resolution regarding reduction in trade barriers as originally worded saying that there was nothing wrong about barriers erected in self-defence especially against competition aided by currency manipulation and other devices.

The resolution was eventually amended to meet the Indian objection.

Mr. Birla to-day saw the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull who discussed possibilities of increased Indo-American Trade

Mr. Birla is proceeding to New York and sailing for England on May 4.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 8, 1993
Muslim: Safar 6, 1305
Parsi: Avan 15, 1306
Hightide: 5-24; 18-47
Lowtide: 0-02; 11-41
Sunrise: 6h. 19m.
Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Bombay Presidency Muslim League (general meeting) at Kesar Baugh, Dongri, 11 a.m.

Monday, April 19.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Final, at Bombay Gymkhana ground, at 5-40 p.m.
Ram Navami: Public Holiday
Banks closed.

Wednesday, April 21.

Results of first and second year examinations in Science (Agri.), Bachelor of Science (Agri.) and B.Ag., University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Fourth annual general meeting of the Islamic Research Association, in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall at 6 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

The annual general body meeting will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the South Indian Education Society School. Brahminwadi, Matunga, G.I.P.

BOMBAY INFECTED WITH SMALL-POX

The Colonial Secretary, Singapore, telegraphs to say that Bombay has been declared to be infected with Small-pox.

LATE RAO BAHADUR TOPIWALLA

The 16th death anniversary of the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla will be observed at Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Niwas, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day at 9-30 p.m.

PAVRI GIRLS SCHOOL

The annual prize distribution of Bai R. F. Pavri Girls High School will be held to-day at 10 a.m. Lady Hormuzdyar Dastur, J.P., will preside

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL

The prize distribution of the Dadar Middle School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Sir S T. Kambli will preside.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

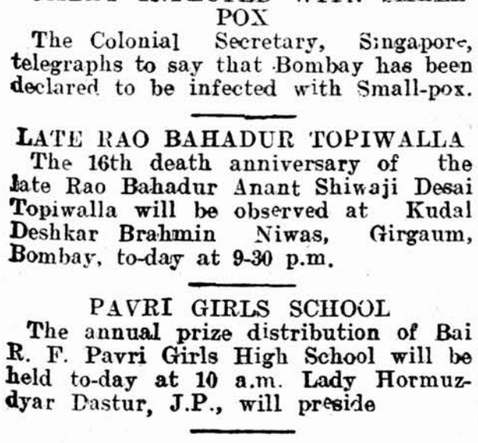
The first meeting of the current year of the Jamat will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samual Street when all the members are earnestly requested to be present in time.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union a meeting of members will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at New Nagpada Neighbourhood House. New and specially prepared Membership Books will be distributed Free to members. Com R. A. Khedgikar, will address the meeting and Com. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

CAPITOL

...9 & 10 P.M.



Maxwell Anderson's great drama . . . and the stars who made it great!

—in a love story of inspirational power and beauty.

BURGESS MEREDITH and MARGO
EDUARDO CIANNELLI · JOHN CARRADINE · EDWARD ELLIS

Directed by Alfred Santell · A Pandro S. Berman Production · RKO-RADIO PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EMPIRE—"Fire Over England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Libelled Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Banjo on my Knee" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Winterset" Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—God's Country and the Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, 10 a.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Undersea Kingdom" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kulvadhu" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sita Haran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

FEEDING OF POOR

In connection with the Sri Rama navami" celebrations, Feeding of the poor will be conducted in the Asthika Samaj to-day (Sunday), from 12 noon to 3 p.m.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

At the St. Aloysius' School Hall Chapel Road, Bandra, Rev. Thomas Archibald Gonsalves, the newly ordained priest, will be presented with an Address by the Fisherfolk's Community at 6 p.m. to-day Sunday.

CHARITY SHOW

In aid of the Vigilance Association, New Theatre's "Dhoop Chhaon" will be screened at Krishna Talkies this morning at 10 a.m. an added attraction will be a special programme of songs by Sushila Bhiwandkar.

MR. MUNSHI FOR NAVSARI

Mr. K. M. Munshi, accompanied by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi left for Navsari on Saturday night. Mr. Munshi will preside over the Gurukul Annual Convocation to be held at the village of Supa.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered by S. Zaman Khan M. A. on Kuran and its teachings to-day in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m (S.T.).

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society a lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. K. Bhopatkar today at 5-15 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, Subject: "How to write a Horoscope from the Palm?"

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Sabha, there will be an excursion trip to Elephanta Caves to-day. The party will leave ferry warf Bhau Docks) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) and return at 6-30 p.m. They will be entertained to vocal music by Mr. R. S. Chandawarkar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Inner Ruler" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. It will deal with the festival of Ramnavmi.

DADOBA GOWAND CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The Final of the Dadoba Gawand Shield Cricket Tournament between the New Hindu Sporting Club and the Mahim Juvenile Cricket Club will be played to-day (Sunday), and to-morrow (Monday), at 10-30 a.m. (.ST.) at the Dadar Parsi Colony Zoroastrian Cricket Club Grounds, Dadar. Mr. Laxman Dadoba Gawand will preside and distribute the Trophies to the winners and runners-up.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.).

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Eastbourne Municipal Orchestra. Under the direction of H. G. Amers From the Winter Gardens, Eastbourne. 8-30 p.m. 'A Hundred Years Ago. 3. A talk by John C. Maude. 8-45 p.m Musical Interlude. 8-50 p.m. Bells, and an Empire Service. 9-40 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. 10-0 p.m. The Richard Crean Orchestra.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

11 a.m. Popular Music. (Hindustani Songs). Ratanbai. Thumri, Ghazal, Dadra and Film Song. Assisted by Banne Khan. Sarangi. Mohammad Khan. Tabla. 12 noon Music from Filmland. Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema. 12-30 p.m. 'For Children.' (Gujarati). By Kavi Lalitjee. Shivaji and Ramdas. Hymns and Songs. 1-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. The V. U. B Ensemble. Leader Dominic Pereira. 4-30 p.m. An Instrumental Concert. Harmonium Solo, Bheem. Violin Solo, Bheempalsi. (With Tambora and Tabla). 4-45 p.m. 'For the Highbrows.' (Recorded—Columbia). 5-0 p.m. Sunday Selections. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-30 p.m. A Recital of Light Songs. A VUB Vocalist (With Orchestral accompaniment). 6-0 p.m. The News in Marathi. 6-5 p.m. 'For the Popular Taste.' 6-30 p.m. Evensong. 7-30 p.m. A Classical Programme. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "After Office Hours." No. 6. Dance Delusions—Thoughts about the Weekly Hop. By Celia Sheppard. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. A Classical Concert of Indian Music. Aftabi-Musiqui Ustad Fyaz Khan of Baroda. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla).

Inquest On Child

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a child, named Krishna Govind, aged 2-1|2 years, residing at Sewri.

The father of the child stated that on the 27th March last at about 4 p.m. while he was playing with a ball, it went into a pit in which fire was burning for Holi. As the boy tried to pick it up he himself dropped into the pit as the result of which the boy sustained burns. After a few days the deceased was removed to K. E. M. Hospital, where he died on Friday.

The Jury pronounced the verdict of death due to accidentally sustained burns.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Chhotubhai N Joshi, B.A., (Hons.) LL.B., in the Hall of Anand Vihara," to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m (S.T.). The subject will be: "Buddha—His Personality and Teachings"

BYCULLA D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office to consider the unconditional withdrawal of the case by the police against Mr. R. D. Hamand, General Secretary. Mr. A. J. Lobo, Publicity Officer of Byculla District Congress Committee, and Mr. Kisan Sayanna a Congress worker who were arrested on March 31st night at Byculla.

ASSOCIATION OF PAPER MARTS CLERKS

A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Sudama Paper Mart, Parsi Bazar, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Meherally, to form an association of the clerks of paper marts in the city, when prominent merchants and other will attend and welcome the proposed formation.

SUBMARINE OFFICERS ENTERTAINED

Interesting Function At French Consulate

Captain de Fregate Jouan (Commander), Lt. de Vaisseau Bertrand (Captain of "Monge"), Lt. de Vaisseau Fortin (Captain of "Pegase") and other officers of the two French submarines which are now in Bombay were the guests of honour at a party given by Monsieur Frederic Chalant, the French Consul and Madame Chalant at the French Consulate on Saturday evening.

French and British Naval officers in their picturesque uniforms the members of the diplomatic corps, local French residents with the ladies sporting the latest Parisian gowns and lent colour to the cosmopolitan gathering.

The French Consul, Monsieur Chalant and Madame Chalant received the guests.

LATE MR. TRIBHUVANDAS MALVI

School Named After Philanthropist

Tributes were paid to the late philanthropist Mr. Tribhuvandas N. Malvi, whose name was associated with the Bhagini Samaj Bal Mandir, at a gathering held for the purpose on Saturday evening at the premises of the Bal Mandir, Mantri House. Kennedy Bridge. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presided.

Shrimati Urmila Mehta, the Chairman, started the School at Santa Cruz some ten years back and when she went to jail during the Civil Disobedience movement, it was closed down. It was again revived by the Bhagini Samaj and has been doing good work. Out of the big sum collected by the friends and admirers of late Mr. T. N. Malvi, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been donated to the Mandir. Hence his name has been associated with it.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A GREAT DRAMA WITH SONGS THAT FLOOD THE HEART!

Barbara STANWYCK
JOEL McCREA

Co-Starred for the First Time

IN

BANJO ON MY KNEE

(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)

ONE OF THE YEAR'S TEN BEST AT

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JEAN HARLOW
WILLIAM POWELL
MYRNA LOY
SPENCER TRACY

In One Continuous Roar

'LIBELLED LADY'

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S Super Comedy-Hit

PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD

Indian Industries Fair

Opening 7th May

ON THE IDEAL SITE
BEHIND MARINE LINES STATION
APPLY SHARP TO

The INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR LTD.
TEMPLE OF INDUSTRIES, GIRGAON MAINROAD BOMBAY 4
TELEPHONE: 22548, TELEGRAMS: NEWSTYLE BOMBAY.

Celebrate Ramnavmi with your families—by seeing "THE PRESIDENT"

4 FOURTH Meritorious Week

Several American Tourists of Refined Taste see "THE PRESIDENT" and Opine:—

"OH! INDIA CAN BE PROUD OF SUCH STUDIOS . . . . .
"PRESIDENT" IS A PICTURE THAT CAN RIVAL ANY HOLLYWOOD HIT!"

NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)'s Masterpiece of
Direction and Photography by—
Sjt. NITIN BOSE

THE President AT THE KRISHNA TALKIES — — Dubash Theatre
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45

Starring—Idol of Millions—
SAIGAL
with Kamlesh Kumari, Leela Desai, Nawab, Jagdeesh, B.A., Bikram Kapur.

You Miss this Serial and You Miss a Great Thing in Life to See.

One of the GREATEST Thrilling Serials World has ever seen.

Republic Pictures Sensational 25 part serial.

During—
To-day, Sun. ,Mon., and Tuesday you see First Instalment of 13 parts.

* * * *

Wed., Thurs., and Friday you see Second Instalment of 12 parts.

* * * *

THE GLOBE
Talkies — — Sandhurst Rd.

To-morrow it being
"RAM-NAVMI" HOLIDAY
SPECIAL SHOW AT 2-45

Two Instalments in ONE Week

See The strange undersea world, where the volkites emerge and torpedoes work hell!!!

Undersea Kingdom

Starring
World's Strongest Man
RAY "CRASH" CORRIGAN
with
MONTE BLUE and LOIS WILDE, JACK MULHALL, ETC.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 2-45

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST J. M. MEHTA

Charge Of Causing Obstruction To Traffic Fails

M. M. Gandhi and Battook Desai, who along with others were arrested on a charge of causing obstruction to traffic, during the demonstration outside the Municipal Corporation Hall when the ex-Mayor, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was being entertained by some Corporators were ordered to be acquitted by Dr. N. Sahier, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, this morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

Deputy Inspector Gardiner for the prosecution stated that on April 2 the two accused were among 350 persons who were outside the Municipal Corporation Hall under its porch, shouting the slogans against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was being entertained at a party within the building by some Corporators. The officers warned the crowd to move on and not to cause any obstruction to traffic.

Gandhi and Desai, however, refused to obey the orders of the police and instead posted themselves at the entrance to the building under the porch. They were therefore arrested and charged.

No Complaint Made

Cross-examined by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, the witness stated that neither the Municipal Commissioner nor members of Corporation or any officers of the Municipality had complained to the police against the accused.

Sergeant Todd of the Esplanade Police Station in his evidence stated that when he was returning from the High Court he noticed a big crowd outside the Corporation Building and he reported to Deputy Inspector Gardiner. He returned to the scene from the police station and was present when D. I. Gardiner warned the two accused and took them in custody when they refused to move on.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he did not hear the two accused shouting any slogans.

Defence Statement

The accused in their defence stated that they were standing on the steps of the Corporation Building and not under the porch and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Babrekar, addressing the Court for the defence, said that the porch underneath the Municipal Corporation Building was not a public place and therefore the charge of obstruction could not be sustained. Moreover the attitude of the demonstrators was non-violent and peaceful.

Accused Acquitted

The Magistrate in the course of his orders acquitting the accused observed that the evidence of the two officers was contradictory and the Court exercised the benefit of the doubt in favour of the accused.

The cases pending against Bhagwandas Kapadia; Hamant Kumar and Girdharlal Thakker were adjourned to April 21.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One Vithal Govind Shivalkar was produced this morning before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on a charge of Criminal Breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,000 belonging to the Dadar Co-operative Bank.

The accused was arrested yesterday as a sequel to a complaint made to the Mahim Police by the chairman of the Bank.

Pending arrest of several other persons alleged to be concerned in the case, the accused was remanded to Police custody till 30th instant.

Charged with Criminal Breach of trust in respect of a tin of Ghee valued at Rs. 25, one Ganpat Krishna was remanded till 24th instant at Dadar Police Court

---

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at the inquest on the body of Madhusudan Gopal (5) who died in the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday, as the result of fall from the 2nd floor of Pansare's Building at Chinchpokli

---

An inquest on the body of a 17-year-old girl, named Shantibai, wife of Mohanlal, residing with her husband in Sheikh Lane at Mandvi, was held to-day

Her husband stated that he married her only a month ago, and she came to live with him only a fortnight afterwards. For about eight days prior to her death, she appeared to be very queer in her behaviour.

On the 2nd instant, witness returned home at 11 p.m. Afterwards the couple retired to sleep. At about 1 a.m. he woke up on feeling very hot in their room and saw his wife seated on her bedding enveloped in flames. He raised an alarm, whereupon neighbours came and put out the flames. But the girl had sustained burns and died by the time the flames were put out.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns, accidentally sustained.

The City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from extensive suicidal burns, at the inquest on Chanchalbai Jamnadas (25), a resident of Ardesir Dady Street.

Her Husband, giving evidence, said that this morning at 5-30 he woke up on hearing cries of people and came to know that his wife was enveloped in flames in the privy. As a result of this she sustained burns. When witness asked her how she got caught in flames, she said that being tired of life, she had poured kerosene oil on her sari and set fire to it.

The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital, but she died soon after admission.

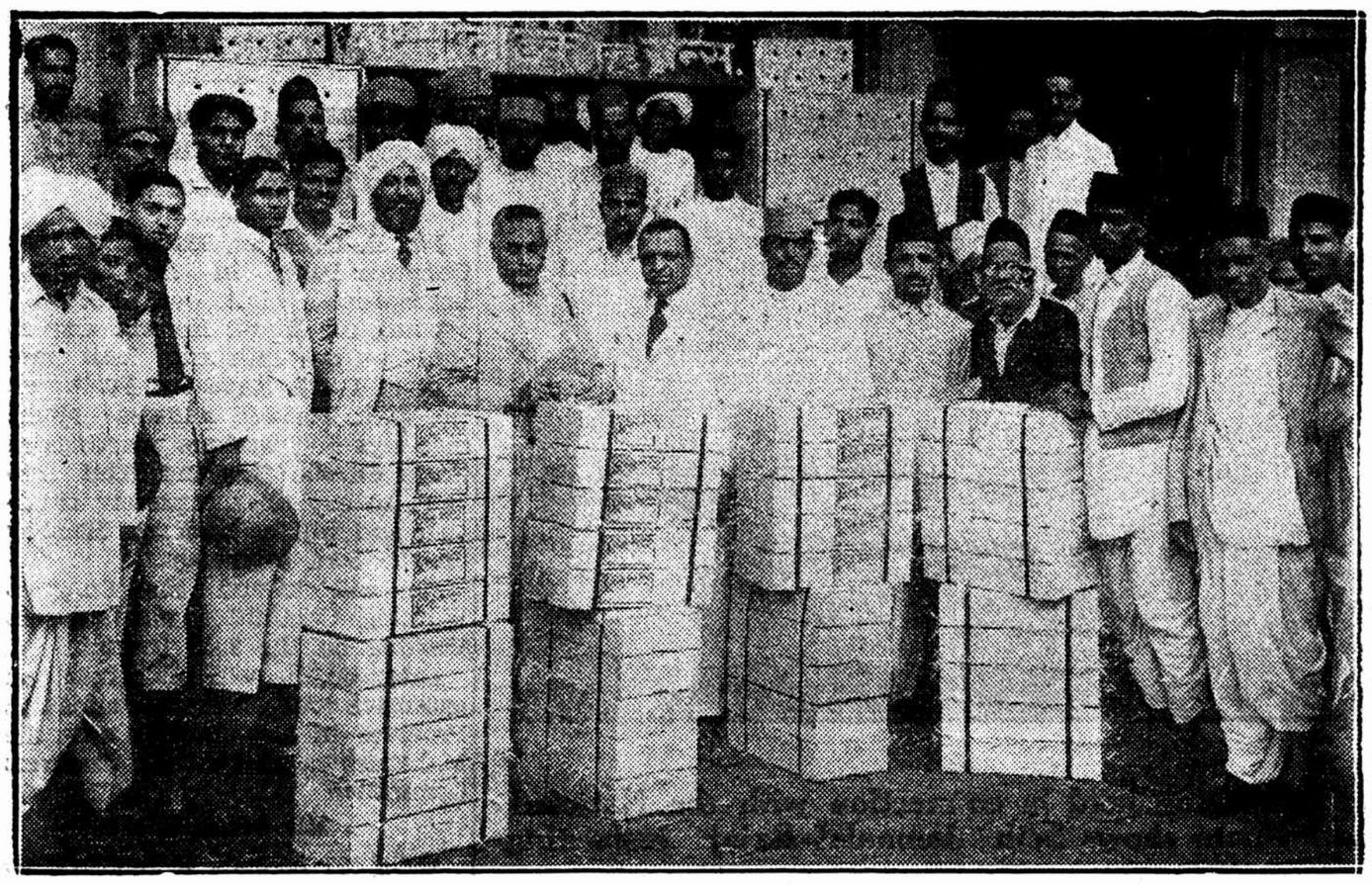
For alleged receiving and disposing of stolen property, Akbarali Sulemanji, was arrested by the Dongri Police at ten this morning.

Akbarali, it is stated, was found purchasing a Municipal drain cover from two Mahar women. A search of his shop is stated to have yielded one drain cover and several broken pieces of similar covers.

Recently many cases of theft of drain covers had been registered in different police stations.

Pending enquiries, the magistrate remanded him to police custody till April 24, at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

HYDERABAD (Dcn.) The Chef Judge, Small Causes Court, dismissed the petition filed by Hakim Narayan Das, a defeated candidate in the recent Hydrabad City Municipal Corporation bye-elections against his successful rival Mr. R. S. Naik.



Fruit Experts examining the consignment of mangoes sent for the Coronation by yesterday's mail boat

COMMUNALISM DESTROYS NATIONALISM & DEMOCRACY

Sir Henry Gidney's Plea For National Outlook

LUCKNOW: April 15.

A strong plea for a national outlook and the cessation of communal difference was made by Sir Henry Gidney replying to an address presented by the Lucknow Municipal Board, last evening.

Sir Gidney said: "The cause of India is as much ours as that of other communities cannot be ignored. The reality of this fact has been lamentably lost sight of in the past by the community I represent. But I am happy to say that this is a thing of the past and to-day we stand by the rest of India in all constitutional movements for the upliftment and progress of India"

Communalism, Sir Gidney continued, was the direct negation of nationalism and democracy and Anglo-Indians were prepared to co-operate with parties willing constitutionally to work the reforms.—United Press.

The total number of patients that attended the K. B. H. B. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, in February and March were 4,985 and 4,981 out of whom the new patients number were 1,087 and 1,136 respectively.

Under the patronage of
His Highness the Maharaja
Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at

Baliwala Grand Theatre

TO-DAY (Sunday the 18th April) at 3-30 p.m.

KANHOPATRA

By Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.

TO-MORROW (Monday the 19th April) at 3-30 p.m.
Specially for RAMNAVMI

SAVITRI

BY MR. K. P. KHADILKAR

Booking daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre
Plans open at the theatre

VALA SHRI CHAMPRAJ JASU

Deprived Of Jurisdictional Powers, Sequel To Suspicion Of Misconduct In Two Murder Cases

RAJKOT, April 17.

An Extraordinary Agency Gazette dated April 16 has been issued under the signature of Major Harvey, Secretary to the Resident for the States of Western India as under:—

In consequence of grave suspicion of misconduct which attaches to Vala Shri Champraj Jasu in connection with two murder cases instituted in the Sessions Court, Kathiawar, the Honourable the Resident for the States of Western India hereby directs that pending further enquiry which will now be undertaken Vala Shri Champraj Jasu, Shareholder of Jetpur should be deprived of jurisdictional powers and the powers should be exercised by a Kamdar (to be appointed by the Political Agent) under the general supervision and control of the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency.

National Building Departments To Stagnate In Punjab

LAHORE, April 17.

It is understood that for the first year of their regime, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's cabinet has decided to adopt a policy of Finance eschewing expenditure on large scale "building" departments.

The ministry has had to start with remissions of revenue and water rates totalling ten lakhs within the first week of their regime. Nevertheless, it is believed that their budget (to be presented to the Assembly in the third week of June) will be balanced without the imposition of a new tax.

The ministers have been meeting almost in daily conferences to explore avenues of economy and fresh sources of revenue, and a committee will shortly sit which will further study these aspects. In the light of this committee's findings, expenditure on beneficent activities may be increased later in the year.—A. P.

TRAGEDY OF 'WHITE-BEAR' YOUTH

A young man was burnt alive yesterday in a village where the local "Kaibartyas' were celebrating the annual Charak Puja.

As a part of celebration, they took out a procession of Gajaner Sang, in which the young man partook, dressing himself as a white bear with dress all made of loose jute. While the party was making all kinds of funs and merriments, the dress of the white bear accidently caught fire, and the unfortunate youth was instantly burnt alive.—United Press.

Weight Lifting Competition

B. A. A. C.'s New Venture

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The first Open Weight Lifting Competition, organised by the Livewire Athletic Club—the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, on Sunday evening at 3-30 p.m., nas so far, attracted seven entries. This competition is open to amateurs and will be conducted according to Olympic rules. The venue for this competition is the Club premises, Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Lalar, Bombay.

The following is the list of entrants:—

D. Ernest (Health and Strength Leaguer's Association); N. Kajrolkar (Health and Strength Leaguer's Association); M. R. Krishnan (Matunga Athletic Club); T. V. Narayan (Matunga Athletic Club); C. V. Krishnan (Matunga Athletic Club); J. D. Telang (Unattached), and G. P. Guhagarkar (Unattached).

It is at the moment impossible to compare the chances of the various competitors, but it may be said that a very keen competition is expected and all are cordially invited to attend.

Enquiries from various quarters have been pushed forward as to how this competition will be judged and the results announced? It may be of interest to know that the total poundage lifted by a lifter will be divided by the bodyweight of the said lifter and thus the result will be obtained.

"Marvellous Piece of Screencraft."
—*Times of India.*

"Definitely first class Entertainment."
—*Sentinel.*

Bombay Talkies Great Film

PREM KAHANI
PREM KAHANI
PREM KAHANI
PREM KAHANI

Starring:
ASHOK KUMAR
ASHOK KUMAR

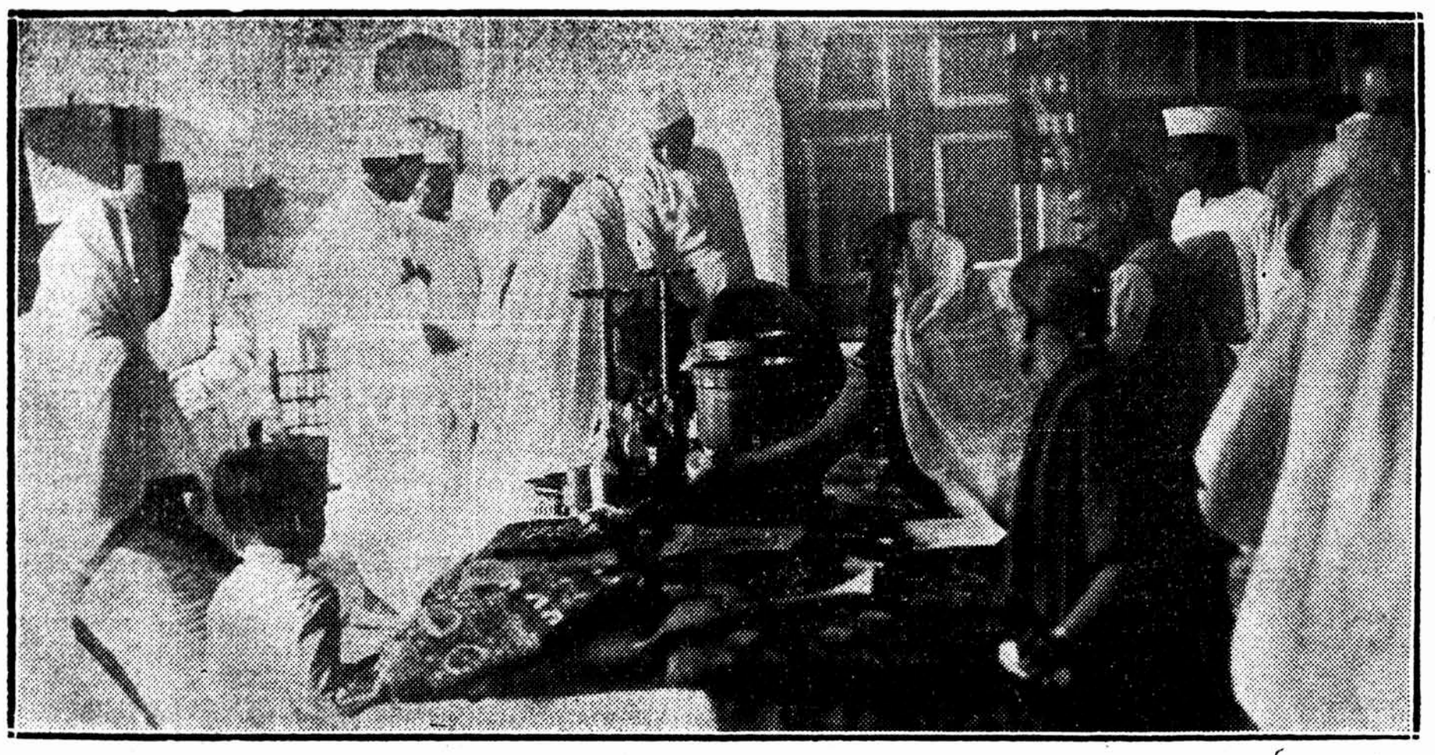
with
Maya, Vimala, Madhurika
MUMTAZ—SUNITA
Kamta Prasad—M. Nazir
CHANDRAPRABHA

FOURTH WEEK

at
OPERA HOUSE
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
To-day Matinee at 2-45 p.m.

FIRST & BEST SOCIAL
TAMIL TALKIE
"MENAKA"
Directed by:—RAJA SANDOW
and starring:
Miss M. S. VIJAYAL and Others

at
PLAZA
Sunday, 18th April Morning at 10 a.m.
Sensational Stunt Tamil Talkie
"MADRAS MAIL"
MONDAY, 19TH AT 10 A.M.



A view of the Village Indu stries Exhibition held in connection with the National Week at Lokmanya Kanya shala. Photo shows Seth Jamnalal Bajaj inspecting the exhibition.

FAILURE OF ACT WILL BE POLITICAL INDIA'S FAILURE!

European Association President's Harangue At Annual Conference

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered by the President of the European Association, Mr. George Morgan, M.L.A., at its annual general meeting to-day:—

We have been launched upon what has been correctly described as the greatest political experiment in history. This experiment is a matter of the most vital concern to the British in India and in view of recent events it is only natural that speculation should be rife as to the probable consequences. Time alone can provide the answer to most of the questions that we hear to-day, but we can be quite clear in our own minds about this; if the new Constitution fails it can only fail because political India will have proved itself unable to supply the essential factors upon which the success of parliamentary government depends. It is the lack of these factors in India to-day that is the main reason for the existence of the Governor's special responsibilities and for the safeguards that Mr. Gandhi himself admitted to be necessary in 1931.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

But leaving aside those matters for the time being, you will expect me to say something to-night on the position that has arisen as a result of the action of the Congress Party in the six provinces of British India in which they have secured majorities in the Legislatures. Sufficient time has elapsed since the decision to withhold co-operation in the formation of Ministries was reached to enable us to look at the matter in a proper perspective, and I have no doubt you have all drawn your own conclusions. When, during the week before Easter, at the Conference in Delhi, a formula had been drawn up which had been hailed in the Congress Press as a victory for those in favour of office acceptance, we had been led to suppose that, quite apart from the language of the formula, the struggle that had been going on within the Congress ranks had been resolved to some extent by the conquest of reason and commonsense over the forces of non-co-operation. The course of events has shown that that was the impression of office acceptance formula was intended to create and it was no doubt also sincerely believed by a large section of Congressmen to be the real intention. It seems, however, quite clear that the openly declared policy of certain of the Congress leaders to "combat and destroy the new Constitution" remains unchanged. The Delhi formula, whatever its author's intention has in the event merely provided the official Congress leaders with a more plausible excuse for declining office than the adoption of a straightforward attitude of non-co-operation such as Pandit Nehru wished. That, I believe, will be the verdict of all impartial men. The mask of reason has been used to conceal the nackedness of obstruction and non-co-operation

PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE

There can be few people who will believe that the Congress leaders with all the legal ability at their command, were unaware of the fact that the assurance that was demanded of the Governors was an assurance that could not be given in the terms in which it was required.

The intention and reality of the Governor's special responsibilities have never been concealed. The position has been manifestly clear from the very outset, and it is an abuse of language to say that this position has only been revealed since the Congress leaders demanded an assurance that the Governors would not exercise their special responsibilities

Some plausible excuse for declining office had to be found and this impossible demand has conveniently served the purpose.

BREAKING NOT THE RIGHT METHOD

When I hear talk about constitutional deadlocks and the breakdown of the Constitution I find it hard to forget that some 100,000,000 of the peoples of British India spread over nearly half of the administrative area are already being governed by Indian Ministers supported by the majority of the elected representatives of the people and responsible to the legislatures. I have no doubt that if responsible government is a success in the provinces in which it is already working it will not be long before the remaining provinces will wish to fall into constitutional line.

THE "RIGHT" SPIRIT

"Regarding all that has been said and written lately on the deadlock caused by the 'Assurance' required by the Congress, I can only say that in my opinion the Congress has gone about it in the wrong way. They should have formed ministries in those six provinces and if and when they found the Governors exercising their special powers in such a way as to affect the ministers' constitutional work, the Cabinet could resign and appeal to the electorate. That would have put the Congress in a much stronger position

In this connection I would refer you to the press note issued by the Bihar Government on 12th April and also to the two-hours' debate on the adjournment motion in the Punjab Assembly on the same day. The Punjab Congress Members asked the Premier if he had obtained an assurance from the Governor and the Premier replied in the words 'We need no assurance'. We are sure of ourselves'. That is the right spirit and I hope the Congress will face the situation in a like manner".—A. P.

A COLD IN SUMMER

Gives You A Timely Warning!

It is summer now and with some it's a habit to suffer from Cold in this season. Think not that such a trouble is in natural sequence of the climatic change. It often turns out to be a forerunner of a still graver mischief —Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. It is always wise to be timely warned and take the right precaution. Modern science gives in your hand a rational remedy which is both a definite Curative and a Preventive in all cases of Chronic Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and such respiratory disorders. It's Dr. PUROHIT SWASHARI. Doctors believe in its efficacy and prescribe it with confidence.

To be had at all Chemists or from
DR. PUROHIT PHARMACY.
KOLHAPUR.

MR. B. G. KHER'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Congress Assembly Leader Keeping In Touch With The Electorate

Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures, left on Saturday evening for Hudli. He will stay at Hudli on the 18th and 19th instant and will leave for Nasik on the 20th. He will address public meetings and workers' meetings at Nasik on the 21st and 22nd instant, to explain the present situation and will be back at Bombay on the 23rd afternoon.

He will attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, at Wardha on the 25th instant.

Later on, he will undertake an extensive tour of the Maharashtra Province in consultation with the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee

NO CHANCES

Congress leaders, it appears, do not wish to take any chances in view of the present uncertainty of the situation. Some of them are of the opinion that they should get into touch with the electorate and keep them informed of the day to day developments in the political situation in the province and in the country.

At this stage, it is too early to say, whether the legislatures will be dissolved by the Governors and fresh elections forced on the province.

But Congress circles feel that the electorate must be kept ready for such an eventuality should it arise.

IN TOUCH WITH VOTERS

Mr. Kher has, therefore, been keeping himself in constant touch with the voters in different places, and he has been addressing meetings at the rate of two a day on an average, approaching the voters in almost every district.

It is understood the following members have been appointed Whips of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures:—Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Whip of the Congress Party in the Legislative Council. Messrs Morarji Ranchodji Desai, L. M. Patil, K. P. Antroliker and M. N. Patil, Whips of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly.

Jodhpur Flies To Coronation

JODHPUR, April 17.

To attend the Coronation. H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani left this morning by special train for Karachi. From Karachi the party is flying on the 20th in a chartered Dutch 'Plane'. His Highness is expected back in July.—A. P.

Aney, Too, Leaves Democ. Swaraj Party

YEOTMAL, April 17.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney has resigned his membership of the Democratic Swaraj Party as he regards the policy pursued by that party as entirely inconsistent with the policy of the Congress Nationalist Party, of which he is General Secretary.—A. P.

Rs. 2,000 Prizes

Resemblance Competition Results . . .

CORRECT SOLUTION.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	3
B	12
C	15
D	5
E	2
F	16
G	8
H	6
I	17
J	9
K	4
L	13
M	1
N	10
O	18
P	11
Q	14
R	7

The following 45 competitors get Rs. 28-8as. each.

BOMBAY

1. T. R. MEHTA, James Finlay Mills, PAREL.
2. NOMANBHOY T. BARODAWALLA, 3, Altamount Road, CUMBALA HILL.
3. C. A. FERNANDEZ, Homva Building, BYCULLA.
4. NAJMUDIN E. KAGALWALLA, 107, Parsee Gali, DHUNJEE STREET.
5. T. A. THARANI, P.O. Box 2109, BOMBAY 2.
6. MRS. INDUMATI A. J. CHAUDHARI, 2, Bhatwadi 1st Lane, GIRGAUM.
7. K. U. SAWE, 136, Near Majestic Cinema, GIRGAUM.
8. NAGAR MANGA PALSETKAR, Meher Mansion COOPERAGE RD.
9. REHJANULLA D. VADALAWALLA, 31|43, Mahalai Street, BOMBAY 3.
10. UMERJEE ADAM PATEL, Fanusawalla Building, SANKLI STREET.
11. ADI S. BATLIWALLA, Guzdar Mansion, PRINCESS STREET.
12. F. MEHTA, 13 Vincent Square, DADAR.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

13. MRS. JAIJEE P. DALAL, Sea Breeze, B. J. Road, BANDRA.
14. V. M. VIJAYAKAR, 14th Road, KHAR.

AHMEDABAD

15. MRS. J. S. DESAI, 952, Raipur, Jatini Pole, AHMEDABAD.
16. P. BHAGWANDAS GIRDHARDAS, Opp: Mahalaxmi Pole, Kerosene Oil Shop, Raipur, AHMEDABAD.
17. MRS. B. P. DAVE, 15, Mahalaxmi Society, AHMEDABAD.

BAILHONGAL

18. R. B. CHINIVALA, BAILHONGAL.

CUTCH (Bhuj)

19. TARAGAORI KESHAVLAL JETHI, Jethi Nanalal Ghelabhoy Deli, Near Davalsha Otha, CUTCH BHUJ.

DAMOH (C. P.)

20. DULICHAND DUBEY, C|o P. W. Gokal Chand Bungalow, DAMOH (C.P.)

KARWAR

21. A. R. IYENGAR, Overseer, Dist. Local Board, Kanara, KARWAR.

KATHOR

22. DOLATRAI GULABBHOY, Engineer, New Falia, KATHOR (Via SAYAN).

KEONJHARGARH (Orissa)

23. KANTILAL, C|o Hardeo Bhavanjee, KEONJHARGARH, Keonjhar State (Orissa).

KATHIAWAR (Dhoraji)

24. MRS. PATEL, C|o Dr. Ishwarlal Parshottam Patel, DHORAJI.
25. RAMNIKLAL PARSHOTTAM. DHORAJI.

(JUNAGADH)

26. JIVA GULAB, A. Gani Shop, Station Road, JUNAGADH.

(KOLKI)

27. PATEL BHURABHOY BHAGA, Post Bhayawadar, KOLKI.

(MORVI)

28. SHANKERLAL KALIDAS DAFTARI, Daftari Sheri, MORVI,

LAHORE

29. RAJINDAR KAUR, C|o Royal Talkies, Beaden Road, LAHORE.

LUCKNOW

30. AKBERALI J. HIRJI, 380, Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW.
31. M. MISTRY. 117, Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.
32. MOHSINALI MOHAMEDALI, 380, Zamir Mansion, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW.

SHAHADA

33. MOHMEDHUSSEIN FIDAALI, SAHADA—WEST KHANDESH.
34. HAKISUDDIN HAIDERALI, C|o Husamuddin Haiderali, SAHADA—WEST KHANDESH.

SHAHABAD

35. BHAGWANSARAN MISRA, Sumvar Bazzar, SHAHABAD.
36. SUNDERLAL MISRA, Sumbar Bazzar, SHAHABAD.

TATANAGAR

37. D. K. PATEL, Burma Mines Bazzar, TATA NAGAR.
38. A. C. PATEL, Burma Mines Bazzar, TATA NAGAR.
39. P. A. PATEL, Burma Mines Bazzar, TATANAGAR.
40. N. G. PATEL, Burma Mines Bazzar, TATANAGAR.

UJJAIN

41. I. K. BHAGURWALLA, 2308, Navapura, UJJAIN.

VILLUPURAM

42. R. SUBRAMANIAM PILLAI, News Agent, VILLUPURAM.

WARDHA

43. SATAYA DEVA, C|o Mahila Ashram, WARDHA.

YEDIYUR

44. J. D. THIPPAIAH, Clerk Executive Engineer's Office, YEDIYUR (Mysore State).
45. PURSHOTTAM K. CHOWHAN, Milpura RAJKOT.

The following competitors get Rs. 2 each.

P. SESHADRI SARMA, Dry Farming Station, BELLARY, P. O.

CHANDRASHANKER N. TRIVEDI, Sayajiganj, Purushottam Vrajlal's Chawl, Room No. 17, BARODA.

R. L. GONSALVES, Villa Maria, Ardeshir Irani Road, POONA, 2.

B. V. KADAM, No. 268 Somvar, POONA CITY.

G S. JOGLEKAR, 71, Sadashiv Peth, Thosar Paga, POONA, No. 2.

V. K. RAMASWAMY, "Dilaram", BARODA.

G. P. DONUR, Managoli Road, Bijapur, M.S.M.Rly.

A R. KHAN, Stn. Master, BIBINAGAR, N.S.Rly.

V. GOPAL PILLAI, Block No. 10, Room No. C, BELGAUM.

Mrs. M. STEPHENS, 70, Oxford Street, SECUNDERABAD.

N. J. MEHTA, C|o Station Dharvada, Post SIDHPUR.

H. M. NAJAF KHAN, Drawing Master, Islamia High School, VANIYAMBADI, (N. A. Dt.)

S. BALAKRISHNAN, Post Office, VALAVANUR, S. A.

SUNDERLAL, C|o Mahilashram, (Mahilashram), WARDHA, C.P.

M. S. HOOSAIN, 3, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

DULIPATI RAMACHANDRA RAO, 97 Mitta Street, TIRUPATI. P. O.

RAJ MOHAMMED, Excise Office. GULBARGA, (G.I.P. Rly.)

Dr. T. K. BAXI, C|o Maruti Hospital, JAMNAGAR.

ABBASALLY ADAMJEE LOKHANDWALLA, NEEMUCH, CAMP.

SAROJINI DEVI, "Daily Vartman", CAWNPORE.

SARALA. "DAILY VARTMAN", CAWNPORE.

Dr. PEARAYLAL MISRA, P. O. Shahabad, Dist. HARDOI, U. P.

Mrs. SUNDERLAL MISRA, Sumbar Bazaar, P. O. Shahabad, Dist. HARDOI. U. P.

H. B. SHANKAR RAO, C|o Messrs Wittal and Co., Koppikar Road, HUBLI.

APRUPIBAI DULU KANKONKAR, Brahman Street, KARWAR.

S. R. KAMAT, F. Contractor, KUMTA.

JAMAL SUBHAN ABDULLA Ranpur (Sorath), P. O. Jetpur, KATHIAWAR.

Miss L. R. GOHIL,
Saify Shifakhan,
KAPADWANJ, KAIRA.

G. S. LALCHAND,
P. O. Box 139,
KARACHI.

EBRAHIM YUSUFALI TINWALA,
Old Market,
KARACHI CITY.

BHAGWATI RAMLAL,
C/o L. R. GOHIL,
KAPADWANJ, KAIRA.

MOHINDER SINGH,
C/o Royal Talkies Distributors.
LAHORE.

M. M. G.
Wholesale Merchant,
380, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW.

M. MERCHANT,
Bilkis Building,
Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.

M. ALI BOMBAYWALLA,
Opp. Wasi Hotel,
Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.

M. M. GULAMHUSEN,
Opp. Wasi Hotel,
Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.

M. MERCHANT,
Opp. Wasi Hotel,
Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.

M. M. MISTRY,
117, Nazirabad, LUCKNOW.

J. K. AHUJA,
24, Aminabad Park,
LUCKNOW.

BHAKT RAJ,
C/o Hardev Bhavanji,
P. O. Keonjhargarh,
ORISSA.

HARDEO BHAVANJEE,
Post Keonjhargarh,
Keonghar State, ORISSA.

GANGAMMA,
C/o J. D. Thippalam,
Clerk, Executive Engineer's
Office,
Yediyur, Kunigal Jalna,
Tumkur Dist., MYSORE STATE.

SUSEELA,
C/o J. D. Thippalam,
Clerk, Executive Engineer's
Office,
Yediyur Kunigal Jalna,
Tumkur Dist, MYSORE STATE.

Y. MANGESH RAO,
Juliet House,
Hampankatta,
MANGALORE, S.K.

T. A. APPASAMY PILLAI,
Clerk, Dt. S. P.'s Office,
M.S.M. Rly., Rayapuram,
MADRAS.

G. THAMMAIAM,
Mutton Merchant,
Mondy Market, MYSORE.

V. S. RAMACHANDRIAH,
Jubilee Electric Stores,
SHIMOGA.

S. M. I. KADRI,
Shingi Blocks,
SHOLAPUR.

SAVITA JAMNADAS
Rajamehtas Pole, Branmpuri,
AHMEDABAD.

K. B. SHAH
Mamunayak Pole,
Seth Dayabhai Haveli
AHMEDABAD.

Mrs. H. DUBE
11, Hewett Road
ALLAHABAD.

B. H. SHAH,
Mamunayak Pole
Seth Dayabhai Haveli
AHMEDABAD.

B. P. DAVE
15, Mahalaxmy Society
AHMEDABAD.

Mrs. M. P. VYAS,
15, Mahalaxmy Society
AHMEDABAD.

C. B. SHAH
Mamunayak Pole
Seth Dayabhai Haveli
AHMEDABAD.

MISS. MAYABEN,
C/o J. S. Desai,
952 Raipur Jatini Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

BISHAN KUMAR BHARGAVA,
Devi Bhavan.
AJMER.

Mrs. INDIRABAI P. KARNIK,
14, Tejpal Scheme,
VILLE PARLE.

H. N. BARIA,
Soona Villa,
Turner Road, BANDRA.

PIROJSHAH H. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze"
B. J. Road, BANDRA.

HARIDAS GOPALDAS,
30, Palli Hill,
BANDRA.

AUSTIN D'SOUZA,
"Sea View Cottage",
Fort, MAHIM.

Miss G. N. BARIA,
"Soona Villa",
Turner Road, BANDRA.

R. V. NARASIMHAN,
Abdul Sattar Buldg.,
Block No. 13, 1st Floor,
MAHIM.

Mrs. G. N.,
241, Tara Niwas,
Walkeshwar, BOMBAY 6.

Mrs. TARABAI,
C/o Mr. Govindas N.
Walkeshwar, BOMBAY 6.

TARA G. BANATHWALA,
241, Tara Niwas,
Walkeshwar, BOMBAY 6.

MASTER K. C. PARTAP,
31, Sadrudin House,
Gokhale Road, North,
DADAR-BOMBAY.

ISAAC DAVID SAMSON,
Income Tax Office,
C. II. Fort, BOMBAY.

Mrs. R. P. KANGA,
123, Forjett St., Tardeo,
BOMBAY.

TALWALANISARALI ESUFALI.
Syed Mukry Street,
Colambawala Chawl 2, 2nd
Floor.
MANDVI-BOMBAY.

JOHN F. FERNANDES,
Central Hotel,
Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

A. R. R. SAYANI,
4, Raghooji Road, BOMBAY.

B. P. PATIL
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
Girgaum, BOMBAY 4.

R. A. JAWALE
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

R. S. BABREKAR,
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

NUSSERWANJI E. PATEL
674, Parsi Colony,
DADAR-BOMBAY 14

S. S. BABREKAR. B.A.,
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

U. D. BABREKAR
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhovan Road,
BOMBAY 4

NARIMAN P. H.,
Dady Terrace,
Cumballa Hill.
BOMBAY.

J. S. PASCAL,
30, Balaram St., BOMBAY 7.

MINOO M. DAMRI,
Zaveri Building.
Opp Albless Baug.
BOMBAY 4.

M. C ARAVINDA SHARMA
Tara Niwas,
241 Walkeshwar Road.
BOMBAY 6.

GARIMELLA A SHARMA.
241, Walkeshwar Road.
2nd Floor, BOMBAY.

S. K. MOHAMED
Jamnadas Building.
B Block Room No. 29.
Mutton St. BOMBAY.

Mrs. D R. BANAJI.
Swastik Court,
Churchgate Reclamation,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. MASCARENHAS VITTY.
Hira Building,
174, Carnac Road
Near Crawford Market.
BOMBAY.

Mrs. SAWE N. K.,
Near Majestic Cinema,
136, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

P. V. JOG,
High Court, O. J. BOMBAY.

Mrs. VITHABAI S. TALPADE.
2nd Fanaswadi, BOMBAY 2.

SAMUEL DAVID,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.,
Darukhana, BOMBAY 10.

Miss ABIIGAEL DAVID,
12, Bomanji Building,
Opp. J. J. Hospital,
BOMBAY 9.

PANDYA R. J.,
C/o Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co.,
2-4 Oak Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. SARLADEVI AMBALAL
PARIKH,
30, Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

HAJIBIRADAR,
E. M. Samsuddin & Co.,
12, Kholsa Bazar,
BOMBAY 3.

Mrs. A. D'SOUZA,
358, Parbhadevi Road,
DADAR-BOMBAY.

S. A. KAPADIA,
H. A. D. Charities Trusts,
Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY, 1.

SHAKUNTALA KAIKINI,
Setalwad Road,
Napean Sea Road,
BOMBAY 6.

D. M. NADKARNI,
Import-Export Department,
New Custom House,
BOMBAY.

REGE Y. M.,
Jestharam Baug,
DADAR-BOMBAY.

Miss PREMA RAM RAO,
2/20, J. K. Building, Gamdevi,
Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

RUBY S. SINGH
Pirbhoy Building
Foras Road, BOMBAY.

HAJRABAI HAJI AHMAD
132 Kambekar Street
4th Floor, BOMBAY 3.

RAHIMTULLA DAWOOD
BANTWAWALLA
Mistri Building,
Mahomedali Road
BOMBAY 3.

K. ABDUL QUDDUS
High School,
VANIYAMBADI.

SALIMA JHON,
C/o H. M. Nasafkhan,
Drawing Master,
Pentland Town,
VANIYAMBADI (N.A.D.)

S. PARAMESWARA IYER,
S. M. 101, East Street
SHENCOTTAH, S. I.

JASWANTIBEN,
Hanumanji
Salangpur, via BOTAD.

SHANTILAL,
C/o Dhulabji Ramjibhoy,
SANAND.

H. H. HUSAINI,
C/o Hyderabhoy Sarafali
SHAHADA.

TYEBBHAI KAMARALI
KAPADWANJWALA,
Bazar,
SHAHADA.

GANGADAS DHARAMDAS
VAIRAGI,
SHAHADA.

RAMDAS RAO PADUKONE,
Shivpet, PUTTUR, S. K.

S. M. MEHTA,
Jeweller,
PEGU (L. BURMA.

I. R MASTER,
C/o Desai Bros.,
POONA CITY.

KESHAVLAL LALLUBHAI,
Khadi Bhandar,
PALLANPUR.

MERWAN JAMSHEDJI PATEL,
PETLAD.

LEKHRAJ UTTAMCHAND,
C/o Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.
LARKANA (SIND)

Miss KAMAL KADAM,
C/o H. Kadam,
Marybai Niwas,
MANMAD.

A. BEGUM,
C/o. M. Rasul,
At, Mankilla, DHARWAR.

ABDUL HUSAIN MULLA
AKBERALI,
Musjid,
MAHESWAR.

ZEKRABAI ABBASALY
LOCKANDWALLA,
NEEMUCH, CAMP, C. I.

PATEL KARSANDAS,
Post Bhaiwadar,
KOLKI.

G. N. PISAL,
Near P. O.
KOLHAPUR CITY.

SALEEM AHMED,
C/o Post Master General,
HYDERABAD (Dn.).

MARCELINO MENEZES,
Bironaique,
Orlim, Salcette,
GOA.

THAKURLAL,
HINGOLI.

M. SRINIVASA MURTHY,
Sanskrit Pandit,
High School,
DEVANGERE.

JOYABALI ABASALI,
C/o. Abasali S. Ebrahimji
CHIMTHANA, (W. KHANDESH)

ZULFIKAR,
A. N. Hussunally & Co.,
28, Strand Rd., CALCUTTA.

DARA R. P. MOTAFARAM,
The Mall,
CAWNPORE.

MADHURI DEVI,
Daily Vartman,
CAWNPORE.

Dr. M. NARAYAN ROW,
L.M. & S., R.M.P.,
BEZWADA.

JAYANT GANDHI BODIWALA,
Bodinayakanur,
(MADURA).

THAKORLAL K. DESAI,
Engineer,
Begumguni,
BHOPAL STATE.

SONI CHUNILAL GOKALDAS,
Luhar Falia.
BARKOLI.

NANABHOY BHAILALBHOY AMIN
Amin Bldg.,
BAWDA.

B. FERNANDEZ,
Ry. Block No. 418A,
— BHUSAVAL.

EBRAHIMJI KADERBHOY,
VADHWAWALA,
Sadar Bazar,
BUDWAH.

A. M. RAJA VARMA,
C/o. M. Ananthamurthy,
34, Jagam Maistry's Lane,
Balepet,
BANGALORE City.

KULSUMBAI AKBERALI,
Shansha Mahal,
Golagang, LUCKNOW.

AKBERBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
117, Nazirabad.
LUCKNOW.

AKRU,
Co. M. G. Mistry,
Shavsha Mahal,
Golagang, LUCKNOW.

MOHSIN BHAI,
Shahansha Mahal,
Golagang, LUCKNOW.

KAMRUDDIN,
C/o. Nadri Press, Mahratal,
JUBBULPORE.

TAHERALI GHULAM ABBAS
Kotwali Bazar,
JUBBULPORE.

SATYADEVA,
C/o Mahilashram,
WARDHA, C. P.

TAYABALI MULLA MOHAMED-
ALY SABOOWALLA,
C/o Mohamedaly Sarafaly
and Co.,
10, Sembudoss St., G. T.,
MADRAS.

H. ABHAS BHAI,
Saleh and Bros.,
No 6 Sembudoss Et.,
G. T. MADRAS.

RAHIMTOOLA KAPADIA
Devraj Mudali St.
MADRAS.

ABDUL LATIF DAWOOD BANT-
VAWALA,
Devraj Mudali St
MADRAS.

LATIF D. WADALAWALA
Devraj Mudali St.
MADRAS.

K. N. GOMASTA,
Purani Basti,
RAIPUR, C. P.

D. P. DIXIT,
Baijnath Para,
RAIPUR, C. P.

MANORAMA,
C/o Subbarao, Esq.,
Advocate,
Seringapatam,
MYSORE STATE.

M. N. THIMMAIAH,
Weekly Press,
MYSORE.

M. S. NANJAPPA,
Door No. 27, Yele Mondi,
MYSORE.

M. G. MOHAMED USMON,
2,655 Rampal Road,
Lashkar Mohalla,
MYSORE.

REVASHANKAR TRIVEDI,
Post India Devalia,
TRAMBODA.

JAISUKHLAL JAICHAND DOSHI,
Green Chowk,
WANKANER.

AHMED ABDUL KARIM SHROF,
VERAVAL.

JAINBHAI KURBANHUSEN,
Mandvi Bazar,
RAMPUR.

DAYALAL PANCHA,
Bansli Road,
RAIPUR.

YASUBA HASANBHOY,
Bazar,
UMERGAON.

MRS. ELLIOT,
Vahorvad,
KAPADWANJ.

VALLABDAS PITAMBARDAS,
MALEGAON.

GORDHANDAS KASALCHAND,
Magani Sheri,
MORWI.

A. K. MERCHANT,
Main Road,
NASIK CITY.

BHAGWAT APPA KASIR,
Brass and Copper Merchant,
NANDED.

KULINCHAND KANTILAL HATHI,
Jaria,
BENGAL.

B. S. KANTALE,
N. K. and Co.,
JALNA.

CHOTALAL TRICUMBHAI TOPIWALLA,
Kruhsempura,
INDORE CITY.

A. H. SHEIKH,
Excise Office,
GANDEVI.

A. SATAR JUSUB,
Old Bazar,
AURANGABAD.

HELENA K. RAZWADI,
Mission, BULSAR.

K. K. B. RAZWADI,
Mission,
BULSAR.

KUSUM BALA,
C/o. Lakshmichand Ranchod,
LALPUR.

Mrs. LAKSHMICHAND KHAJURIA,
Krusenchandraji Mandir,
LALPUUR.

JAMNADAS ODHAWJI BHAVSAR,
Bhavsar Chaklo,
JAMNAGAR.

PATIL PRANLAL HIRACHAND,
C/o. J. B. Patel,
JAMNAGAR.

MEHTA KANTILAL JETHALJI,
Near Mandvi,
JAMNAGAR.

RATHOD PARSAN MEHRU,
Motor Driver,
PORBUNDER.

CHELSHANKER RAGHUNATHJI VORA,
Cement Factory,
PORBUNDER.

RAKIMCAND KAPURCHAND,
Dana Bazar,
JUNAGAD.

KUVAR VALLABHDAS,
Subnath Rd.,
JUNAGAD.

KATHRI SALEMAHOMED OOMER,
Mandvi Chowk,
JUNAGAD.

LADBHOY REHMAN BALIM,
Central Jail,
JUNAGAD.

ABBA NAJIBHOY N. GANIBHOY,
Gani Shop,
JUNAGAD.

DRIVER MOHD. N. ABDUL GANI,
Jail Rd.,
JUNAGAD.

L. R. BALIM VANKANERWALA,
Jail Rd.,
JUNAGAD.

HAVABHOY JIVABHOY,
Station Rd.,
JUNAGAD.

Bombay

V. V. THAKKAR,
C/o. Sivdanmal Gangaram,
Luxminarrah Lane,
MATUNGA, G. I. P.

MRS. A. KAMLABAI,
D/2 S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA.

L. A. RAO,
D/2 S. I. Bldg.,
MATUNGA.

V. S. NAIDU,
54 Mahaluxmi Nivas,
Hindu Colony,
DADAR.

V. J. PARMER,
Dhanjibhoy Ice Factory,
MAZAGAON.

ODHAVJI MULJI,
C/o. Jeram Dosabhoy Danawala
35 De'Lima Street,
MAZAGAON.
Bombay No. 10.

F. D'ROSA,
Helal Bldg, C. Block,
Mount Road,
MAZAGAON.

N. G. TARE,
Madhusudan Mill,
BOMBAY NO. 13.

K. N. MULHERKAR,
Laxmi Baug,
SION, P. O.
Bombay No. 22.

MOHOMADALI NOORMAMAD,
C/o. Sajan & Co.,
18 Custom House Road,
FORT.

MOHSINBHOY E. MASALAVALA,
C/o. A. Najmuddin & Co.,
81 Cavasji Patel Street,
FORT.

A. P. NAIK,
C/o. The Reuters Ltd.,
FORT.

BACHOO MOHOMAD,
Sitaram Bldg.,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

RAVJI RATANSI,
Passport Office.
Secretariat,
FORT.

DAYABHAI LALJI,
C/o. Messrs. Asquith & Lord,
Esplanade Road,
FORT.

K. M. DAROOVALA,
C/o. E. Kikabhai & Co.
Sitaram Bldg.,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SAVKOOVAR ANDERJI,
Madhavdas Kothari House,
Old Modikhana,
FORT.

TAHERALI USUFJI BAGSAJI,
C/o. Ebrahim Moola Samsudin,
Lokhandwala,
Khokha Bazar.
Post No. 3, BOMBAY

MISS GOOLSAN HASANALI B. SAJAN,
133 Samuel Street,
Khoja Moholla,
BOMBAY, No. 9.

AMINABAI A. TARWALA,
Chandabhai Bldg.,
Lohar Chawl.
BOMBAY No. 2.

MOOLJI MANGA PALSETKAR,
Meher Mansion,
COOPERAGE ROAD.

SHANKERLAL TRICUM,
C/o. Govind & Sons,
Opp Roxy Cinema,
BOMBAY NO. 4.

JAYANTILAL MANILAL
Kanji Bhuwan
NO. 299. SANDHURST ROAD.

DEVCHAND MOTICHAND SANGANI,
C/o Rajnikant Vithaldas,
218 Sheikh Memon Street.
BOMBAY NO. 2.

MISS KHEROONISA N BARODAWALA,
3 Altamount Road.
CUMBALLA HILL.

MRS. HOOSENABAI K. BARODAWALA,
3 Altamount Road,
CUMBALLA HILL.

MADHAVJI VELJI MEWAVALA,
1-3 Garibdas Street,
Haridas Tricumji House,
4th Floor,
Vadgadi. MANDVI.

B. D. BHIWANDIVALA,
Haroon Bldg., Princess Street,
DHOBITALAO.

M. P. OZA,
C/o. P. Hargovandas Shamji,
7th Lane Mangaldas Market,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

G. N. CHAVDA,
Appa Bldg.,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

EBRAHIM MALANG SARANG,
Moorghee Moholla,
Abdulla Karim Mansion,
Memonwada Road,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

TOOLSIDAS JIVANDAS SARAIYA,
Gaywadi, Room No. 170,
Swadeshi Market,
KALBADEVI ROAD.

M. A. KHAMBHATI,
23, Hashemi Chawl,
Nakhooda Moholla,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BACHOOBHAI J. BHAVSAR,
C/o. Jugaldas J. Bhavsar,
3rd Floor, Room No. 174,
KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.
BOMBAY NO. 4.

BHAGWAN BADHA UKADIAWALA,
C/o. J. Macklin,
Old Bhadhra-khana,
GOWALIA TANK,
Bombay No. 7.

MRS. AHMED FAZALBHAI,
Satarvilla Umar Park,
WARDEN ROAD.

VELJI VALJI OSHA,
No. 72, Khand Bazar 2nd Floor,
KHAND BAZAR.

BAI KAMALABHAI SHARMA,
Shree Hari Nivas Bldg. 3,
Room No. 30 II Floor,
GOVALIA TANK ROAD.

MISS FATEMA ABDUL KADAR BASTAVALA,
Bhandari Street Kolivada,
Karimji Bldg. 2nd Floor,
KOLIVADA.

ALIMOHMED KASAM,
Nakhuda Moholla Room, No. 33
BOMBAY NO. 3.

AKBARALLI MULLA KHAMBHAI,
C/o. Kamarudin Alibhai,
Nal Bazar Market Iron Shop,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

B. PATEL,
61 Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

SAFAKATHUSEIN,
C/o. Standard Tube Co.,
NAGDEVI STREET.

S. S. SALUKE,
Shankerrao Shripatrao Saluke,
34-36 Mahadeo Shanker Sett Lane,
CHIRA BAZAR,

SHA MANILAL CHHAGANLAL,
The Gold Filled Leather Works
Kalla Killa.
DHARAVI ROAD.

MRS. MANIBAI AMRATLAL,
40-429 E. Sandhurst Road.
BOMBAY NO 4.

A. J. CHAUDHARI.
Bhatwadi 1st Lane House No. 2
GIRGAON.

J. G. CHAUDHARI.
Bhatwadi 1st Lane House No. 2
GIRGAON.

MEMON R. DAWOOD,
C/o. Haji Abdul Karim Haji,
Ebrahim No 31/43 Chakla.
2nd Floor.
CHAKLA STREET

HAJI ABDUL KARIM HAJI, EBRAHIM,
KHALASI CHAKLA

N. A. CHILEKAR
1-11 Sonapur Lane
BOMBAY NO. 2

FADA ALLI MULLA ALIMOHMED TOPIWALLA,
BHENDY BAZAR.

F. M. A PANNAWALLA
No. 260,
BHENDY BAZAR.

NAZMUDDIN E. BANDUKWALLA,
C/o. Asagaralli Akabaralli,
No. 316,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

A. A. PATEL,
40-42 Nanabhai Lane,
FORT.

P. S. JADHAU,
Banker Bldg.,
GRANT ROAD.

H. S. DHOLEKAR,
24 Benam Hall Lane,
GIRGAON.

S. K. BORDIKAR,
C/o. C. N. Shah,
Narottam Wadi Room No. 24,
KALBADEVI ROAD.

K. LAUD,
Ruby Mansion Forjett Street,
GOVALIA TANK.

D. MAHATRE,
Sita Bldg.,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD.

BAI DHANBAI ARDESHAR HATHIKHANAVALA,
Aver Green House Dadi Sheth Road,
CHAUPATTY.

MRS. BANU A. CHANDUBHAI,
Sultan Mansion,
DONGARY.

NOMAN S. PITALWALLA,
22 Bhandari Street,
SANDHURST ROAD.

RAMJI DEVJI,
C/o. Premji Tulsidas,
Ratanji Poonjee Bldg.,
D'Souza Street,
VADGADI.

DUNGERSHI TRIKAMDAS,
C/o. Ranchhoddas Nonji & C.,
Corner of Khojugalli,
MASJID BUNDAR ROAD.

PREMJI TULSIDAS,
Ratanji Poonja Bldg.,
D'Souza Street,
VADGADI.

S. K. ANNE D'CRUZ,
298/18 Princess Street,
Top Floor
PRINCESS STREET.

A. L. DOODHBHATI,
C/o. The Tata Iron Steel Co. Ltd.,
Bombay House,
FORT.

SATTAR LATIF,
Nakhuda Moholla,
1st Floor Room No. 33,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BALUBHAI K. RATHOD,
No. 100 Warden Road,
Valabh Bhuvan.
BOMBAY NO. 6.

K. N. NAIR
Federal Trading Co.,
38 Fort Street,
FORT.

M. E. M.,
C/o. Mohmedalli Jaferji,
Gamadia Bldg.,
No. 5 A
BELLASIS ROAD.

SANTILAL LALUBHAI PANDIYA,
Lakha Patel's Pole
Sankadi Shiri, Nagaawad,
AHMEDABAD.

A. S. SAVITA GAWARI,
C/o R. J. Advaru, Agariya,
Kharugoda (Navagam),
AHMEDABAD.

MISTRY CHAGANLAL KALIDAS,
C/o P. Purshotam Sukalchand,
Raipur, Mahalakshmi Pole,
Opp. Kerosene Oil Shop,
AHMEDABAD.

RAMANLAL THAKERSEY,
C/o Parshottam Sukalchand,
Raipur, Opp. Mahalaxmi Pole,
Kerosene Shop,
AHMEDABAD.

PATEL S. M.,
Raipur, Opp. Mahalakshmi Pole,
Patani Haveli,
AHMEDABAD.

KHAKHA KANTILAL NARANDAS,
Raipur, Opp Mahalaxmi Pole,
Kerosene Oil Shop
AHMEDABAD.

SOONAR SUKHLAL KALIDAS,
C/o Sakalchand Maganlal,
Raipur, Opp Mahalaxmi Pole,
Kerosene Oil Shop,
AHMEDABAD.

B. G. PATEL,
C/o Parshotam Sakalchand,
Raipur, Opp Mahalaxmi Pole,
Kerosene Oil Shop,
AHMEDABAD.

MRS. JAYVIDHA JATASHANKER,
C/o Jatashanker S. Desai,
Raipur Jatini Pole.
AHMEDABAD.

PREMCHAND TARACHAND SHAH,
Shahpur.
At the end of Mangat Parekh,
AHMEDABAD.

(Continued on page 28)

Take a wonderful vacation—Pay off the debts—Purchase a Motor-car—or enjoy any one of the hundreds of ways to spend Rs. 2,000. In addition to this splendid must-be-won first prize, there's the sum of Rs. 1,500 for Runners-up. If you are to capture the fine four-figure cheque, you must settle down to work on the interesting Clues below as soon as you can. But remember, your entries must be in by Wednesday, May 5.

READ THESE RULES & CONDITIONS CAREFULLY

1. An entrance fee of Annas Eight (As. 8) is payable for ONE square; Re. 1 for TWO squares; Rs. 2 for FOUR squares; Rs. 3 for SIX squares and so on. But you are entitled to two FREE squares with every four PAID squares. If using ONE square only, leave the other entirely blank; cut out the whole Entry Coupon (two squares) whether both puzzle squares are used or not. The entrance fee may be remitted by M.O., the receipt of which must be attached to the entries. Crossed Indian Postal Orders also accepted and must be made payable to "CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1. Local competitors may, if they so desire, hand over their entries at our Offices with entrance fees in cash and obtain a Receipt for the same. Entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

2. Fill in puzzle in ink or typewriter and sign your name, and add your address in block CAPITALS. ENTRY COUPONS MUST BE SIGNED PERSONALLY BY THE COMPETITOR. Competitors must write their SURNAME ONLY, in block capitals, on the back of the envelope containing their Entries stating number of PAID squares enclosed. Families having the same SURNAME may send in their combined Entries in one cover and pay for the same by one Postal Order or Money Order. The surname of the family and the total number of PAID squares submitted must be written on the back of the cover containing their combined entries. The surname and separate initials of each competing member of the family must be written on their Entry Coupons. Send as many entries as you like, and keep accurate copies of your solutions. Reference, Chamber's Dictionary.

3. The First-Prize will be awarded to the competitor who sends in a solution which agrees with the official sealed solution. If no competitor succeeds in giving the correct solution, the prize will go to the next best. In the case of a tie, the prize-money will be equally divided. A winning competitor can receive only one share. Competitors must number their filled in Paid and Free Entry Squares serially in the space provided in the Entry Coupon.

4. Mutilated or altered coupons

FREE ENTRY SQUARES
The two entry squares on opposite page are FREE, provided they are used with other four PAID squares from SAME ENTRANT.

(Continued in last Col. of next Page.)

CLUES ACROSS

1. Bank is always open to receive
5. We don't like one that's troublesome
7. Tortoises are supposed to live to a great one
8. Kind of land where rabbits are often found
11. Old people have job to get in this
12. Measured
15. You and I together
16. Is frequently hard to break.
18. Put ADDIS here.
20. You expect a public speaker to do this
23. Half of two
24. Are sometimes used as supports
25. Word which signifies addition
28. Law beheaded
29. You can take health giving water here
31. To weary with repetition of what does not interest
32. You will be sorry to lose it, but you may get it back
33. Part of boot above the sole
34. Lovers of spotless homes don't care for these
35. Will always cause a feeling of antipathy

CLUES DOWN

1. Has nine lives
2. Settled by common consent
3. When this gives way in Johnny's pants a patch is needed
4. Good comedian gets house roaring with this
5. A limb by which an animal walks
6. Over again
9. Jumbled spelling of Roland
10. Is apt to spoil fine stocking
13. Grandpa always wants this after Sunday dinner
14. Portrait painter has to depict this faithfully
15. Famous generals are commonly made in this
16. Successful flights are always dependent on these
17. Modern girl flie to, between dances
19. Spanish title
21. Frequently removes a thing without leaving a trace
22. No longer rules Russia
25. Dread inspired by something sublime
26. If schoolboys are good at football they might be awarded these
27. Can cause you great discomfort
28. Resembles man and monkey
30. Dangerous when full of drink.

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1 — Closing WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1937

Square No. .....

Square No. .....

In entering this Competition, I agree to abide by the rules and conditions as final in all matters, and I enclose.
P.O./M.O. value.....
No. .....

ENTRY FEE for 2 squares Re.1.

SIGNED .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)
ADDRESS .....
.....

CUT AROUND THESE WAVED LINES

CUT AROUND THESE WAVED LINES

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD NO. 1 — Closing WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1937

Square No .....

Square No. .....

In entering this Competition, I agree to abide by the rules and conditions as final in all matters, and I enclose.
P.O./M.O. value.....
No. .....

ENTRY FEE for 4 squares Rs. 2.

SIGNED .....
(State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)
ADDRESS .....
.....

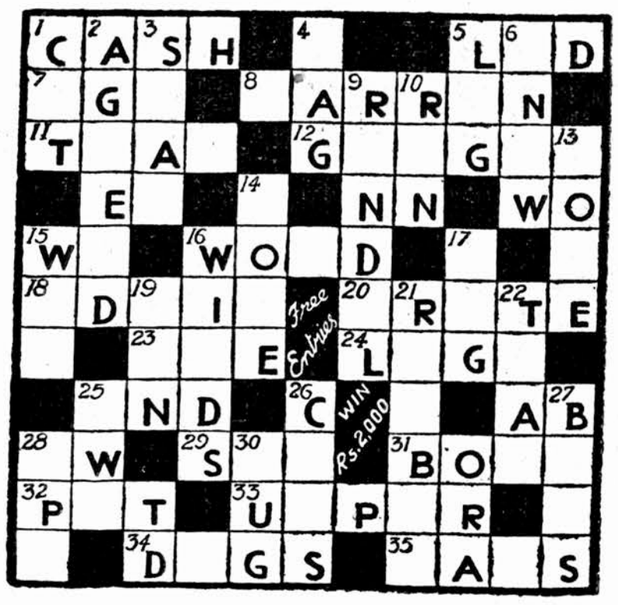
REMEMBER YOUR FREE ENTRY SQUARES

The two entry squares on the coupon below are FREE, provided it is enclosed in the same envelope with two other paid coupons (four squares) from SAME ENTRANT. ENTRY FEE: For ONE square send As. 8; for TWO squares, send Re. 1; for FOUR squares, send Rs. 2, entitling you to enclose one FREE ENTRY coupon bearing two extra squares. SEE RULES.

We have marked in some of the solutions to assist competitors. All you have to do is to complete the squares.

FREE ENTRY COUPON

Available only for Cross word No. 1 and if used as directed with 4 paid entry squares.



Free Square No.....

Free Square No.....

I enclose four paid squares for X-Word No. 1, and claim these two free entry squares accordingly. I agree to all rules and conditions.

FREE COUPON for use as directed

Name .....

State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss

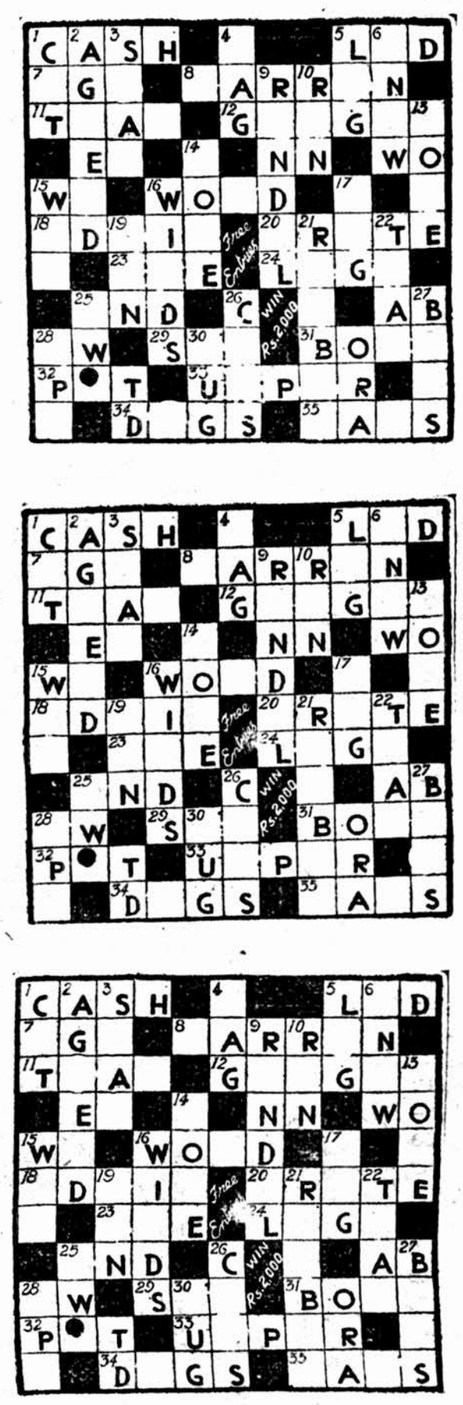
Address .....

.....

NO CLAIMS REQUIRED

COPY SQUARES

These miniature reproductions of this week's puzzle are only to be used for keeping copies of your solutions, and are not accepted as entries.



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YEARLY Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES MAY BE SUBMITTED

Further Entry Coupons Will Appear In Next Sunday's Issue.

READ THESE RULES & CONDITIONS CAREFULLY

(Continued from first Col. of previous Page.)

or solutions written on blank paper will be disqualified. No responsibility accepted for any entries lost, mislaid, or delayed, and proof of posting cannot be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt. No correspondence can be entered into or interviews granted. The acceptance of the decisions of the Competition Editor on all matters, whether before or after the award, is an expressed condition of entry into the competition, and is legally binding on all competitors. The Competition Editor reserves the right to divide or combine the prizes as he thinks fit.

5. All entries must reach us on or before May 5. As all entries will be carefully examined, Claims are not required. Errors are computed according to the number of errors which wrongly answer the Clues given. Any letter space left blank disqualifies the whole entry square. It is the considered opinion of the Competition Editor that the official sealed solution contains the best answers to the Clues.

6. The Correct solution will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition, dated, May 9, 1937, and the names and addresses of winners in the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition, dated May 23rd. Any competitor whose name is not in winning list may demand scrutiny, if he considers his entry to have been identical with the winning square, in accordance with the directions which will be published with the Results of this competition.

7. In no case can any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition, and the "Bombay Sentinel" Daily.

8. Employees of the 'Bombay Chronicle', Sunday Edition and the 'Bombay Sentinel' and allied publications, are not eligible to compete.

9. Failing to comply with any of these Rules and Conditions involves disqualification.

POST YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

CLOSING DATE

Wednesday, May 5.

No Claims Required.

Obtain your copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition from Wheelers Railway Bookstalls or your local Newsagent.

If unavailable, ask the Newsagent from whom you usually buy your papers to write to our Publication Department.

Address your Envelope Containing Entries to:

CROSSWORD No. 1.
The "Bombay Chronicle",
Sunday Edition,
140, Parsi Bazaar St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

POST YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

SILHOUETTE

Rupees

Rs. 2,000 prizes are offered for this easy and fascinating competition which can be easily solved by any one exercising a little intelligence and power of observation. On spending only annas eight you stand to get a handsome cash prize. Try it.

Illustrations marked 1, 2, 3, ... are parts cut out from the Silhouettes shown in the series of pictures marked A, B, C,. . . . . The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the Silhouettes. You have to pick out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes and enter them in the Coupon against the Corresponding Silhouettes. For example "No. 13" shows a part cut out from Silhouette "K". You have therefore to insert number 13 against "K" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other Silhouettes and submit the same before 12th May; observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY.—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS.—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST.—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,..... in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 12th May, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

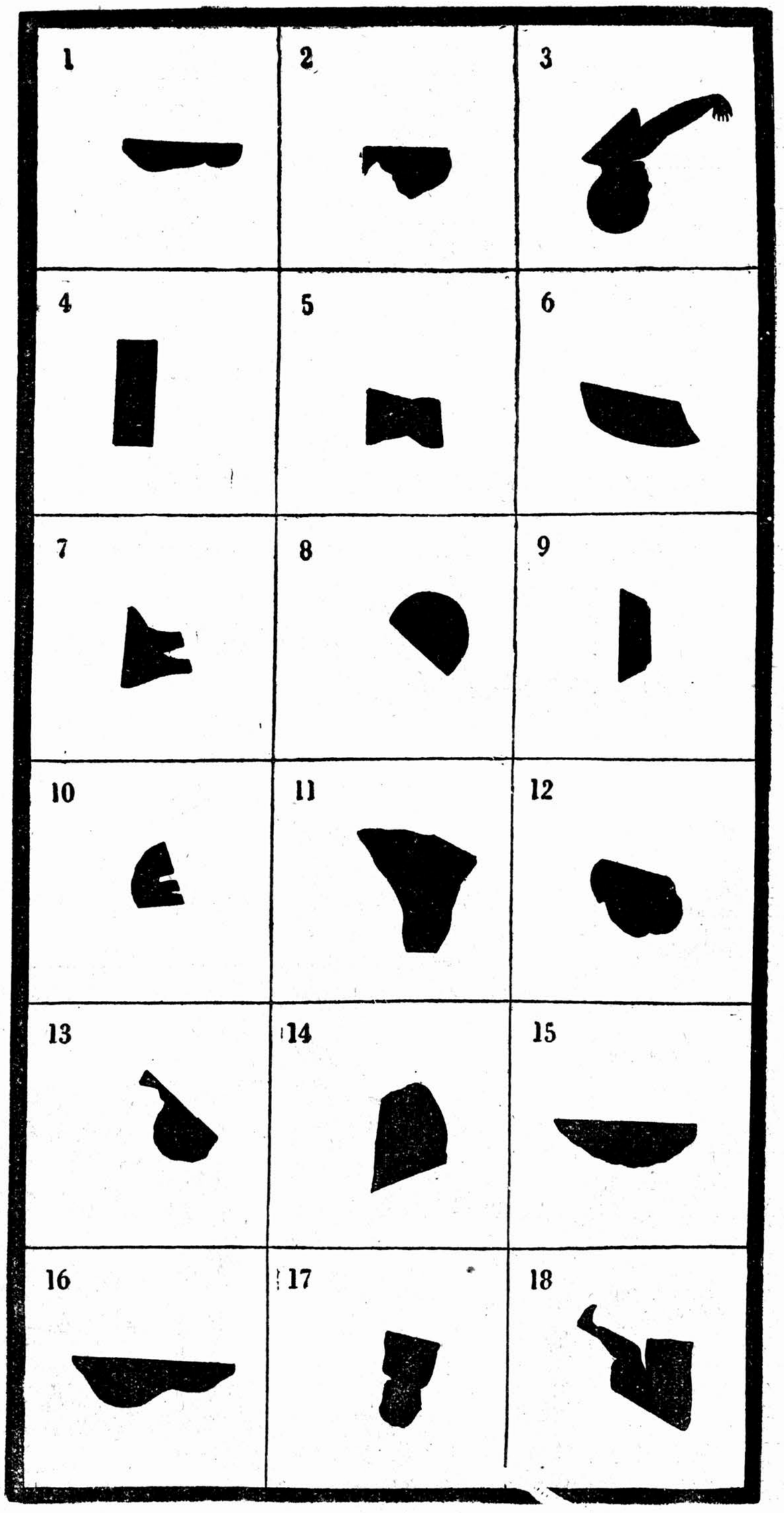
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or

COMPETITION

2,000



delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel"

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	13
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

12th May, 1937

Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

Resemblance Competition Results

(Continued from page 23)

AMRATLAL KALIDAS,
630, Danapitha,
AHMEDABAD.

MANGALDAS MANSUKHRAM SHAH,
Haja Patel's Pole,
Lambesar,
AHMEDABAD.

CHANCHALBEN SOOTARIA,
Holle No. 1934, Dhal's Pole,
AHMEDABAD.

HARILAL MAGANLAL,
Bookseller,
Kartpore Darwaja,
BROACH.

C. S. CHOKSI,
Sati Street, Lalubhai Chakla,
BROACH.

CHIMANLAL S. CHOKSI,
Sati Street
BROACH.

HARISHANKER ODHAVJI,
C/o Bhovanbhai Premji,
Savkar Penth,
Yewat Jhahal,
BRAD.

DAYALAL L PATEL,
Wood Merchant,
BHAVNAGAR 6.

BEN MANGALABEN DAYALAL,
C/o Dayalal Lalubhai,
Lati,
BHAVNAGAR 1.

USUFALI S. VANTHALIWALA,
Diwanpara Road,
BHAVNAGAR.

KHATIJABAI EBRAHIMJI JUNAGADHWALA,
Diwanpura Road,
BHAVNAGAR.

TAPOOLAL M. MISTRY,
Sootarwad,
BHAVNAGAR.

HARISCHANDRA G. BHATT,
Maneckwady, Ganesh Bhoovan,
BHAVNAGAR.
(Kathiawar).

MOHOMAD ESSAK HASANBHOY,
Vokhra Falia Dhunani Deli,
BHUJ, (Cutch).

NAROTAM CHATURBHUJ,
Near Vaid Premji
Purshotam's Vandi,
BHUJ, (Cutch).

GOSAI RANCHHODGAR LALGAR,
End of Mahadev,
BHUJ (Cutch).

SONI GOVINDJI THAVAR,
Vatla Bazar,
BHUJ (Cutch).

VADILAL SAKARCHAND,
Saraf Bazar,
BHUJ (Cutch).

GALALCHAND HEMCHAND MEHTA,
Near Laxminarayen Temple,
BHUJ (Cutch).

M. R. ABHA,
Cutlery Bazar Road,
BHUJ (Cutch).

JANSARA RADHABAI KESHAVJI,
Mochi Bazar,
BHUJ (Cutch),

MOCHI DHUNJI CHANA,
Mochi Bazar,
CUTCH (Mandvi).

NAJMUDIN AKBARALI KAKAJIWALA,
Vohra Road,
GODHRA (Panchmahal)

M. M. MOHOMADLI DHOLKAWALA,
Badri Mohalla,
GODHRA (Panchmahal).

SALAH MAMOO GOVADJI MAMOO,
Nawapara,
CUTCH (Mandvi).

MODI LALJI KACHRA,
C/o Master Pritamlal Gopalji,
Mandalia Seri,
CUTCH (Mandvi).

MODI GOPALJI MOORJI,
C/o Pritamlal Gopalji,
Madalia Sheri,
CUTCH (Mandvi).

MASTER B. N. DAVE,
PARJAO (Cutch).

RATILAL KALIDAS VORAH,
Koiba, Via Halvad,
Post Dhawana,
KOIBA.

CHOTALAL HARGOVINDAS OZA'
In the Market,
VADHWAN CAMP,
(Kathiawar).

EBRAHIM KHANALI UJJANWALA,
No. 27, Haldi Bazar,
INDOR.

M. V. TARF,
C/o V. H. Pandit, B.A.,
13, Khatipura Road,
INDOR.

VADILAL NARANDAS,
Bhat Bldg., Bhagatpura,
GONDAL (Kathiawar).

KHATRI GIRDHAR SHAMJI,
Maniar Daya Kanji Shop,
Moti Bazar,
GONDAL.

Miss URMILA DEVI CHANDULAL KOTHARI,
Mahadev Wady,
GONDAL (Kathiawar).

S. U MEMON,
C/o. Haji Dawood Haji Eliyas,
Daruslam, Ken Road,
Bandra Hill,
BANDRA, Bombay 20.

R. G. TRILOKEKAR,
14th Road,
KHAR.

Miss M. M. VIJAYAKAR,
14th Road,
KHAR.

N. B. KAMLI,
DAHANU,
(Dt. Thana.)

HASANALI SAMSUDDIN,
At Bazar,
POST BHIWANDI
Dt. Thana).

SONBAI,
C/o. Fakirmahomad Fazalbhai Utanvala,
AT VUTAN,
Via Bhayandar, (Dt. Thana).

IBRAHIM MAHOMADBHAI TUMWALA,
AT TUM,
Via Rly. S. Sanjan.

KULSUMBAI ISA RAHIM,
Municipal Chawl No 6.
2nd Floor. House No. 4.
BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS PARSHOTAM.
No. 3, Batha Lane.
KARACHI.

SIRINBAI IBRAHIMJI ANTARIA,
C/o. Ibrahimji Isaji Antaria,
Bunder Road,
KARACHI CITY.

SONI DANABHAI VALERA,
Mithadhar,
KARACHI.

HAJRA BEGUM,
C/o. A. H. Syed,
YAVAL, (E. K.)

A. H. SYED,
Urdu School,
YAVAL, (E. K.)

R. M. ZAVERY,
C/o. Motilal Mulji Zaveri,
Near Haveli,
RAJKOT CITY.

NATVARLAL RATILAL MEHTA,
RAJKOT SADAR,
(Kathiawar).

HARILAL KUNVARJI,
POST CHAKRADHARPUR,
(Dt. Singbhum).

ISWARLAL HEMRAJ,
C/o. Ishwarlal Mohanlal,
POST CHAKRADHARPUR
(Dt Singbhum).

ZENUDDIN HYDERALI,
C/o. Husamuddin Hyedrali,
POST SHAHADA,
(Dt. W. Khandesh)

MUSAFYA FAKIR,
C/o. Husamuddin Hyderali,
POST SHAHADA,
(Dt. W. Khandesh).

T. B. PATEL,
C/o. B. J. Patel,
At Barma Mines Bazaar,
TATANAGAR.

V. K. PATEL,
C/o. B. J. Patel,
At Burma Mines Bazaar,
TATANAGAR.

M. A. PATEL,
C/o. B. J. Patel,
At Burma Mines Bazaar,
TATANAGAR.

T. A. PATEL,
C/o. B. J. Patel,
At Burma Mines Bazaar,
TATANAGAR.

HALIMABAI KASAM.
Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop
Tower Road
DHORAJI.

KASAM GAJI MITHAIWALA,
Tower Road Bazar Chakala
DHORAJI.

PATEL PANACHAND HIRACHAND,
DHORAJI.

BABU JAMNADAS,
C/o. Rugnath Mudhanji.
DHORAJI.

RAMANIKLAL PARSHOTAM,
C/o. Patel Parshotam Hirachand,
DHORAJI.

OTTAMCHAND & JAYANITILAL,
C/o Patel Parshotam Hirachand
DHORAJI.

PATEL NATHA JETHA,
Near Vaghasia's Bari
Opp. Avedu
DHORAJI.

ISHVARLAL PARSHOTAM PATEL,
DHORAJI.

MEHTA CHUNILAL VADILAL,
Parekh Street,
MORVI.

MEHTA CHHOTALAL VADILAL,
Parekh Street,
MORVI.

DALPATRAM BHAGWANJI VAJARIA,
Ghantizopa Street,
MORVI.

JEVANILAL MAGANLAL DAFTARI,
Daftari Street,
MORVI.

ODHAVJI H. RATHOD,
Rampura Bazar,
KOTAH.

MOHANLAL HEMTAJI,
Out of Delhi Gate,
PALANPUR,

K. G. MORUDWALA,
C/o. A. N. Hussunally & Co.,
28. Strand Road,
CALCUTTA.

DULABHDAS KALIDAS NARAN MISTRY,
Ranalia Street,
KODINAR.

POSINASETTI JAGANNATHAM,
Timber Merchant,
PALAKOL.
(W. G. DT.)

KUMARSHRI AJITSINHJI OF KOTHARIA,
Via Rajkot.
KOTHARIA.

VORA ESMAILJI MOHMEDBHAI TUMVALA,
Via Station Sanjan,
TUM.

VORA KULSUMBAI MOHMEDBHAI TUMVALA,
Via Station Sanjan,
TUM.

VORA MOHMEDBHAI EBHRAMJI TUMWALA,
Via Station Sanjan,
TUM.

MR. HEMU,
C/o. S. M.
Station Dharevada.
Post SIDHPUR.

ISHVARLAL MOTIRAM DARJI,
Mandi Bazar,
SIDHPUR.

AKABARALLI ALLIBHAI MULLA SAMASJI,
Hararíama Chalina House,
SIDHPUR.

ABDUL KAYUM ABDULALI DEESAWALA,
Saifipura,
SIDHPUR.

MOHMED A DEGANI,
C/o. F. M. Yahyabhai,
Bhaga Talao,
SURAT.

PIROJSHA HORMASJI BALIVALA,
Machhali Pith,
SURAT.

E. K. BHAGOORVALA,
Bhagoorvala House,
Nanapura Bari Gulli,
UJJAIN.

EBRAHIM K. KAPADVALA,
Near Bohra's Roja,
UJJAIN.

EBRAHIM KHANALLI BHAGOORVALA,
Sabaji Mandi,
UJJAIN.

JIWANLAL K. CHOWHAN,
Millpura,
RAJKOT.

Made on hygienic principles, to suit India's Climate. Latest novelties impossible to get elsewhere

B. M. K. P. FABRICS

336A, Kalba Devi Road, Bombay 2.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Ministerial Programme

.The statement of the policy and programme of the Cooper Cabinet which was issued a few days ago, can hardly be said to have been received with any enthusiasm. It is generally dubbed as a 'Poor Approximation' and a 'Cheap halting copy' of the Congress Election Manifesto, and as an attempt "to steal the thunder of the Congress". Its fatal flaw, of course, is the absence of sanctions behind it, and the Ministers cannot be unconscious of this. They want to repair it as best as they can, and it is understood that instead of waiting for the meeting of the legislature, the Ministers have decided to give effect by executive action to as many plans of their programme as possible, and this strengthen their hands. In this, they have received the blessing of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the leader of the Democratic Swarajya Party! Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is at present busily engaged in devising ways and means to implement his programme. The main difficulty is naturally about finding funds, and a number of suggestions like imposing death duties, increasing luxury taxes etc., are at present under consideration. Immediately the Cabinet feels that its spadework is complete and that it has some constructive work to its credit, it has decided to call a meeting of the members of the legislature in order to canvass support for its programme—and itself! And, of course, there are yet three Ministerships in Sir D. B. Cooper's pocket, and it remains to be seen how many tricks will be gained by these trumps!

Congress Programme

The Congress Party in the legislature, on its part, is not allowing any grass to grow under its feet, and it is determined to see the end of the present unrepresentative ministry as early as possible. The recent National Week was utilised a good deal by the various Congress leaders in telling some home-truths to the Government as well as his new Ministers, and in educating public opinion, regarding the true implications of the present constitutional impasse. Mr. B. G. Kher, the leader of the Congress Legislative Party, is keeping in personal touch with the members and will soon begin a propaganda tour throughout the Presidency. Negotiations are also going on with non-Congress members for signing the Congress Pledge, and there is expected to be a decisive majority against the present Cabinet in the near future. It is understood that efforts will be made not only to turn out the present ministers but also to force a new election, so that the Congress Party may further consolidate its position. A meeting of the Congress legislators will also be held in the near future to determine the future programme of the Party.

Gudra—Or Pentangular?

A first-class storm is brewing in the cricket circles of Bombay by the refusal of the Hindu Gymkhana to the proposal unanimously passed by the Quadrangular Cricket Committee to transfer the present Quadrangular Tournament into a Pentangular by admitting the Rest team, which will be composed of Indian Christians, Jews, etc. This is not the first time that such a suggestion has been mooted, but events seem to have come to a crisis now. The Hindu Gymkhana is afraid that a Pentangular will be an unwieldy affair and financially unpromising. Hence it has suggested the incorporation of the Rest in the European team. The Committee, however, will have none of this, and they are determined if necessary to take out the management of the Hindu side from the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana and to entrust it to some other organisation. It remains to be seen how the Hindu Gymkhana will react to this threat. There is, however, an influential and increasing opinion in Bombay, that instead of extending its scope this rankly communal carnival should be given the final quietus, now that there is the Ranji Trophy Tournament to take its place.

Summer Begins

Summer has definitely begun in Bombay, and it looks like being a summer with a capital. S. Old King Sol is seeing to that. We had an exceptionally pleasant and prolonged cold season this year. And now the temperature is steadily going up. Our special plague, of course, is not the temperature, which is never too high, but the humidity which was above the normal throughout the week. And Bombay rarely if ever, gets the healing balm of summer showers. So 'grin and bear it' will be the motto of most of us during the next couple of months.

Price Of Betrayal

From the heat of summer to the heat of politics is after all a natural transition, and our interim Ministers are getting plenty of both. But one must by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's pardon, for he does not relish that word 'interim.' He was at pains to point out to an interviewer that he was not an interim but a full-pledged Minister of the Government, until (alas!) "he is turned out by the Congress", which the Congress is certainly determined to do. It may be hard upon Mr. Mehta that the ire of the Congressmen should be centred upon himself, while his colleagues are enjoying their "bad eminence" (as Milton said of his famous character) in comparative peace, and impunity and not to talk of prosperity! But that is a price which he ought to be prepared to pay for the courage of his convictions—or betrayal, if one must call it so. Converts make the biggest bigots it is said and it seems to be as much true in politics as in religion. For Mr. Mehta is determined to fight to the last ditch. He knows that he has burnt his (political) boats behind him and that there can never be any compromise between himself and his erstwhile Labour and Congress colleagues He must, therefore, win or die!

DEMAND FOR ASSURANCES WAS NOT NECESSARY

Bihar Minister Says Governor Has Left Them Unfettered

PATNA April 17.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the working of the new ministry, Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan, Bihar's Finance Minister, said "my short experience, as minister, of the actual working of the New Constitution has convinced me that it was hardly necessary for the Congress to demand assurances of the Governor in the terms they did. In actual practice in our own province the Governor has left the Ministers unfettered to carry on the business of Government and even in matters on which the Governor could exercise his individual judgment or his discretion, he has consulted the ministers and accepted their advice.

CONGRESS AND AUTONOMY.

A minority Ministry has not the same sanction and backing of the electorate behind it as a Ministry of the majority party but I feel sure that if the Congress were to assume responsibility and work the constitution they would be in a much better and stronger position to help in the development of wholesome conventions as has been the case with other self-Governing constitutions under which ordinarily it would not be possible for Governors to run counter to the advice of their ministers. It is, therefore, for the Congress to strengthen the foundations of autonomy if autonomy is to work in the best interests of the people. I must say that in His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett we have a Governor who is out to contribute his best to the development of those democratic conventions and he has given us his best co-operation in the work that lies before us. In the Council of Ministers we are working as a team determined to do our very best to ameliorate the condition of the masses and to bring about prosperity and happiness in our province."—A.P.

Burglary At P. W. D. Officer's House

NEW DELHI, April 17.

A Webley Service revolver and cartridges, along with costly clothes, valuable paintings, confidential papers and other articles, are reported to have been stolen from the house of Lala Damodardas, a Sub-Divisional Officer in the P. W. D., early this morning. The matter has been reported to the Police who are investigating.—A. P.

THERE ARE NO PRIZES OFFERED

For Long and Stubborn endurance of

ASTHMA

Then why compete? Far better give it up and gain something by solving this little Anagram. It may save you years of suffering. In any case it will bring you the knowledge of

Hau-Mas-Bro

and the certainty that it

CURES

"Asthma is a — — — — — — to humanity but Hau-Mas-Bro — — — — — it. Like the widow's — — — — — — it never fails to — — — — — e those in need. In the war that ASTHMA wages against you there are t — — — — — — but remember that hostilities will begin again. Therefore — — — — — — e a bottle at once. If you are — — — — — — cent you — — — — ant you will — — — — — — yourself when the next attack comes.

The debt Asthmatics owe to HAU-MAS-BRO steadily ac — — — — — —. You will be your own worst ac — — — — — if you allow prejudice or procrastination to ob — — — — — your vision and submit yourself to another attack of this ac — — — — — — d enemy

ASTHMA"

A bottle of HAU-MAS-BRO will be given to the sender of the first correct solution received, and a trial package to every solver who encloses 5 annas in stamps, to the Distributors, Messrs Frugtneit & Co., 5, Dalhousie Square (B.C.), Calcutta.

Obtainable at all good Chemists and Dealers.

Bombay Agents:— **BELLI RAM & BROS.**

304, Princess Street, Bombay.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED).

Continuously for three weeks Sagar's social picture "Kulvadhu" Daughter-in-Law has been drawing great crowds at the Imperial Talkies, Bombay, where it was first released. The picture has taken the city by storm and all roads seem to lead to the Imperial Talkies.

Delighted by the marvellous response given by the public, Seth Chimanlal Desai has offered Rs. 750 in prizes to the winners of a competition inviting comments from the public on "Kulvadhu" and similar social themes.

The picture promises to run for several weeks more in Bombay and should be equally well received at all other stations.

It is difficult to meet Director Badami to whom every new laurel of success becomes just one more embarrassment.

Still with all his success Director Badami is a serious young man of business and realises his greater responsibilities and with new enthusiasm found on his success, he is putting his best efforts in "Kokila" a classic story written by Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, that Great Seer of Gujrath. With that Star of Stars Sabita Devi carrying the grave responsibilities of the title role and Motilal helping her and with that little firefly Shobhana and the new—find Maya Bannerjee giving splendid performances, the picture promises to be even greater than "Kulvadhu" and probably the best coming out of the Sagar Studios this year.

And there is that serious young man, Director Luhar giving finishing touches to "Capt. Kirtikumar" a costume picture which is being edited by the sword and wiped by pistol shots. It is another great story by the man who gave us "Silver King" and every foot rushes past with a speed that keeps you thrilled for three crowded hours.

"Capt. Kirtikumar" is soon coming to the screen with a bang that will usher a new technique in the production of stunt thrillers.

"SITA HARAN" AT THE WELLINGTON

And did we forget to tell you of old Yakub whose first effort as a Director is called "The Lion of Sagar." The picture is ready for release and will grace the screen of "Super Talkies" in Bombay.

It is a thriller that robs breath and speeding through your hearts put new life in you, it has thrills, ills, and spills.

And Director Mehboob who has just completed "Jagirdar" a social dealing with a sinning landlord is already busy on a new social which he is dangerously balancing on a sword.

There is still another Director Mr. Hiren Bose, who is at present lost between music and television, because of his picture "Eternal Music" which features Surendra, Krishna Kumari, and others. He has gone half way through the ethereal notes and by the time he comes down to earth with a completed picture it will be just a month more.

"Dynamite" an awe-inspiring name is the new one which Director Luhar has taken in hand with a cast that commands attention. With Surendra, Shobhana, Bibbo, Pessi and Pande, Director Luhar has enough dangerous material to blow off the box-offices.

Director Goutam, that big bump of the "Brain Trust" has fallen in love with an untouchable girl and is seriously portraying her tale in Tamil and Hindi. With Goutam knowing all the recesses of a woman's mysterious heart, the picture is certainly going to be interesting from every point of view and it is going to be in natural colours. You can rely upon Goutam to show off his sweet untouchable in true colours.

Sagar's Tamil Talkie "Thiyagaraja" directed by Mr. Virendra Desai a spicy chip of the old block will be soon on the screen at Broadway Talkies, Madras. Trials taken at the Studio commend the picture as one of the best coming out of the Studios during the year.

"PREM KAHANI"

At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Along with the Bombay Talkies fine film "Prem Kahani", still popular in the fourth week, an additional attraction at the Opera House is an interesting short film depicting the recent visit to Bombay of the German cruiser, "Emden." The film which is beautifully photographed is an excellent news-reel. It shows fine scenes of the famous cruiser lying in the Bombay harbour, glimpses of life on board, the crew and officers marching through the streets of Bombay and their reception by Devika Rani and other artistes and executives of Bombay Talkies at the Opera House which they visited to witness a special show of "Izzat."

NEW DEVIKA RANI FILM.

Work has been started, we understand, has been started on the next Bombay Talkies production starring Devika Rani. The title of the film is not yet announced.

RANJIT NEWS

Dolls Of Clay

Dolls of Clay will be released on the 24th inst.. at the West End Talkies.

It's a social picture from the pen of the great Gujrati Novelist Sjt. Jaman, and is directed by Jayant Desai, who is well-known for his socials.

Madhuri and E. Billimoria play the leading roles supported by Keki Bawa, Ishwarlal, Charlie, Khatoon, Bhupatrai and others.

It depicts the struggle of the orthodox against the present generation.

There are a few good songs, sung by Khatoon, Charlie. etc.

SAIGAL IN "THE PRESIDENT" AT THE KRISHNA.

...y "Crash" Corrigan in Republic's "Undersea Kingdom"

AT THE GLOBE

About Studios And Stars

"BANJO ON MY KNEE"

At The Regal

A drama with music, deftly relieved by comedy and enlivened by several new song hits, combine to make "Banjo on My Knee," the Twentieth Century-Fox picture which opens on Saturday at the Regal Theatre, a hit screen production. Add to this a story that is distinctly different in theme and plot construction; with the local of Tobacco Road and for characters the shanty-boaters who live, love and die on their ramshackle barges on the lower Mississippi, aid the sum total is something new in movie entertainment.

Fighting loving laughing weeping, the tempestuous emptions of these picturesque children of the mighty river stir the blood and instrigue the interest of everyone, from opening scene to thrilling climax. The selection of a cast to delineate these difficult roles was little short of inspired, with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea co-starred, supported by such talented and popular players as Helen Westley, Buddy Ebsen, Falter Brennan, Walter Catlett, Anthony Martin Katherine de Mille.

The story opens on the shanty-boat of Walter Stanwyck. Breannan is entertaining the guests by playing his one-man band "contraption," comprising almost epery conceivable musical gadget including the "banjo on his knee." Everyone is merry except Katherine de Mille who wants Joel for herself. She boasts to her bibulous Granny, Helen Westley, that she could get him right now if she wanted him. Barbara, overhearing, declares that she "can love deeper and fight better than any girl on the River!"

Victor Kilian, who buys the fish catches of the colony, tries to kiss Barbara, and Joel knocks him into the river. Searchers cannot find the river. Searchers cannot find Kilian and Joel decamps, believing himself to be a murderer. Kilian is not drowned, but Joel is not heard from for six months, while the shanty boaters jeer at Barbara as an unkissed bride. Walter Catlett, traveling photographer and lady-killer, tries to persuade Barbara to go to New Orleans with him as his retoucher. She refuses. Joel returns but tells her that he is going to leave her again to set up a home for her in the West Indies

Infuriated, Barbara demands that he take her with him and, when he reruses, she runs away with Catlett. In New Orleans, Barbara tells Catlett she will not go through with i, and gets a job as dishwasher in the nearby Creole Safe, a river-side cabaret.

Joel appears at Catlett's studio, learns that Barbara has fled, and gives Catlett an enthusiastic beating. He goes to the Creole to drown his woe, but meeting former shipmates, afrees to sail for Havana that night, and misses seeing Barbara. Brennan, arriving at the studio, also hands Catlett a trouncing and goes to the Creole where he "wows" the crowd playing on his musical contraption.

Anthony Martin, crooner at the Creole falls in love with Barbara. He tells her of the river man playing his contraption and she rushes to the Cafe. Brennan embraces her and promises to find Joel. Buddy Ebsen, ne' er-do-well from the river, brings word that Joel docks in New Orleans that night. Brennan Barbara and Buddy are putting on an act at the Cafe. Catlett is giving her a dollar she overpayed him, when Joel, returning, sees it and wrecks the place, going to jail. Katherine, just arrived, pays his fine and he goes back to the shanty-boat colony to marry her.

What happens at the wedding ceremony provides one of the most dramatic and, at the same time, hilarious eclimaxes ever brought to the screen.

George Brent and Beverly Roberts in "God's Country and the Woman" at Pathe.

IMPERIAL FILM CO.

(From A Correspondent.)

"Jagat Kesar" which was scheduled to run at the Imperial Cinema, carried our owing to unavoidable reasons will be week after next.

HUNS PICTURES. KOLHAPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

Kolhapur: Huns Pictures Calling: Monday, the 12th April, '937. At 6-15 a.m. early morning, the Company started on its official existance in its newly listed studio. The name-board was put up in the presence of the three partners, the staff and a select circle of friends. A little ceremony was performed for the same of the "Muhurt." Again at 10 a.m. was celebrated the auspicious beginning of "Premveer" —director Vinayak's production, the full-length hilarious comedy of college life specially written by Prin. Atre for the triumphant hero of "Dharmaveer". In addition to the members of Huns Pictures a large number of local guests attended the ceremony, as also fellow workers in the line from Bombay, like Messrs. Shiraz, Arolkar and Bale

Within a few days Chandramohan will launch on his own production Jeevan, from the pen of Shukla the celebrated Marathu playwright. In the meanwhile the new talents picked by Huns are trickling down to Kolhapur. Miles. Ashalata (who needs no fresh introduction), Shanta Dutta and Phiroze. It is expected that the Chandramohan unit will begin production from Ram Navmi., Monday, the 19th April in the big setting which is getting ready for him

"WINTERSET" DRAMATIC SENSATION

At The Capitol

One of the theatre's more intense dramas, Winterest, from Maxwell Anderson's play comes to the Capitol Theatre from today as a notable screen presentation. It is this play for which New York Dramatic Critics Circle awrded Anderson a plaque signalizing his work as the best of the year. Burgess Meredith Margo and Eduardo Ciannelli, who won the unanimous praise of critics and public alike in the original Broadway cast, enact the same roles in the flexibility of the motion picture camera. "Winterset" stirringly reveals romance arising out of the vrim efforts of a young man to vindicate the name of his father who died the victim of a vicious gang plot. a coldblooded judge and a jury influenced by mob hysteria. The youth's wide-flung search for the real culprit in the crime for which his father died, leads him about New York where fate joins him with the man he seeks, other guilty persons, the merciless judge—and a lovely girl who ironically blocks his life's objective when he learns hat her brother is the key witness he seeks "Winterset" marks the screen debut of "Winterset" marks the screen doubt of Burgess Meredith. His stage career is dotted with performances with Karharine Cornell in "The Barrette of Wimpole Street", and with other notable engagements. With Margo, the brilliant Mexican actress who achieved a sensational vogue in her stage and screen career, he heads the featured cast, which includes Eduardo Ciannelli, John Carradine, Edward Ellis, Paul Gulfoyle, Helen Jerome Eddy, Maurice Moscovitch and Stanley Ridges. Alfred Santell directed from Anthony Veiller's screenplay of "Winterset" as a Pandro S. Berman production for RKO Radio.

"NANDA KUMAR"

In Two Versions—Marathi And Hindi

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar of Jayashree Films, Poona announces the production of his stupendous spectacles i.e. Nanda Kumar to be made in two version i.e. marathi and Hindi and is busy now with the selection of the cast. It is hoped that Mr. Dhaibar's initial picture will add fresh lustre and new glory to our Industry, for, good films to-day is being asked for, to-morrow it may be a necessity and therefore Jayashree Films are essential for good films.

"FIRE OVER ENGLAND" AT THE EMPIRE THIS WEEK.

BARBARA STANWYCK AND JOEL McCREA in "BANJO ON MY KNEE" AT THE REGAL THIS WEEK.

SPORT IN IRELAND And Its Influence Abroad

(By P. J. O'KEEFFE, Secretary, Gaelic Athletic Association.)

No country in the world, not even Greece with all the glamour of her ancient Olympiads that still surround the storied hill of Cronus, has an older or more enduring tradition in the realm of sport than Ireland holds. Her sports, too, were more varied in form than anything that Grecian records can show. Public assemblies for the witnessing of competitions in different forms of sport have ever been a marked feature of the social life of the country through ages past, away back to the early dawn of time where oral tradition blends itself into the ancient scrolls of written history. Such assemblies were held in celebration of "Queen Macha of the golden hair". at Emain, where she founded her palace about three hundred years previous to the Christian era, and whose name is perpetuated in present Armagh. The best remembered of these many ancient gatherings and contests is that of Tailteann, at the place now known as Teltown, Co. Meath, instituted by Lugh, in honour of Queen Tailte. These great assemblies embraced more than the prowess and skill of athletes, as intellectual ability more than the prowess and skill of athletes, as intellectual ability also came in for just recognition and encouragement; in short, every one of these assemblies was in itself a manifestation of the splendid standard of civilisation and culture of our forbearers.

The Chase In Ireland

The chase was always a favourite form of sport in Ireland, and the Irish wolfhound was famous all over the world. Strabo, the ancient geographer and traveller, Silans, and many other writers of remote times, paid tribute to this "dog of wonderful size and amazing gentleness and fidelity." Buffon, the famous naturalist, records that all other sports of greyhounds are descended from the wolfhound of Irish breed. In the days of Rome's greatness,—we learn from Pliny,—the introduction of the Irish wolfhound into the Empire influenced the trend of the combats in her amphitheatre and made what was known as Canes, Gran Hibernici, a treasured possession. In the 17th century there is plenty evidence of the Irish wolfhound being used in the London Beer-gardens for similar combats which fierce mastiffs. In Ireland they were not used in such cruel forms of amusement but primarily for hunting down wolfs, wild boars etc.

Greyhound coursing is a form of field sport that has very strongly survived from pre-historic times in our country, and so is horse-racing; and undoubtedly the Curragh of Kildare, mentioned by ancient analysts in connection with famous races, can claim to be the oldest racing centre of unbroken continuity in the world. Chariot-racing was also a very ancient sport and prevailed all over the country during the first centuries of the Christian era.

History Of Hurling

No form of outdoor game in any part of the world can claim the same great antiquity and continuity as hurling, which is the father of every game since played with a ball and a stick of any form. Allusions to the game are all through the ancient traditions, songs, stories and histories of the race, and the main features of hurling are just the same to-day as they were in the far-off days pre-dating written history. It is a far cry back to the year 1272 B.C., of which time the scholarly O'Curray translated an old manuscript containing an account of a great hurling match played before a battle in which the forces of the Firbolgs met the Tuatha-de-Danann. Twenty-seven was the number of players on each side in this contest. The Firbolgs proved themselves the better hurlers and also the better soldiers, as their opponents lost the honours of the hurling contest as well as the combat in arms.

Notwithstanding all the wars, famines, destruction and persecution of the foreign invasions of our country by Danes and Anglo-Norman, our native pastimes have been preserved and maintained by the Physical benefits they impart in developing and strengthening the bodies and brains of our youth. These fine traditional pastimes have very largely helped in the preservation of the Irish people through centuries of trial and tribulation. Just as it was the object of the ancient empires to force their own forms of civilisation, with its manners and customs, on the countries which were conquered and held by force of arms and superior numbers, so also did the open and secret power and resource of our enemies lend itself to the work of destroying, as far as possible, every vestige of these old traditions, language, history, literature, manners and customs identical with native civilisation; and which give our country and people the indisputable mark of being a distinct national entity among the nations of the earth.

Gaelic Athletic Association

The rise and development of the Gaelic Athletic Association in November, 1884, was one of the most effective efforts that had been made with unqualified success, to check the supplanting of our native sports and pastimes.

This Association, like the heroic Fionn M'Coole of native tradition, could not be killed by all the malice and machinations of its enemies in the days of its youth. It is now, on the eve of its golden jubilee, not only the predominant organisation on its native soil, but is also the largest sporting association in the world, on whose far-scattered units the sun never sets. The Gaelic Athletic Association has served Ireland well and has sent its influences into every country where athletic efficiency and physical prowess are appreciated. It has done more, for it has brought every country where the 'sea-divided Gael' has made a habitation and a name, into touch with the tradition of the school of athletics of Cormac Mc-Art and the Fianna Eireann.

Some Irish Athletes In U. S. A.

That remarkable team of athletes which the Gaelic Athletic Association sent to the United States 1n 188 left an indelible impression for good on the history of that country. Such an all-round athlete as Mr. Pat Davin, who, at the end of his many fine performances on this tour, challenged the world's athletes to an all-round contest, would have in himself, imparted a big influence to the trend of athletics there. There was also on the team such notable runners as the record-breaking 'Tommy' Conneff, from Kildare; Tim O'Mahony, 'the Roscarbery steam engine'; Tim O'Connor, Ballyclough; Willie Phibbs, Glenville; J. Mooney, Ballhea; such weight-throwers as Tim Mitchel, Elmy, and Dr. Daly; and jumpers such as J. O'Connor, D. Shanahan. Some of the athletes also took part on the hurling teams which gave several interesting exhibitions of the game at the cities visited. This 'invasion' by Irish athletes and hurlers brought fame and renown to Ireland once more as the motherland of a great race. For America it did more, for it gave to that country a new imperative in athletic emulation that so quickly worked with the help and example of so many Irish athletes of Irish blood and brawn as pur her in a position to lead the world at all international contests.

But long before the year 1888 Irishmen and Irish influences had made an abiding mark in the development of field games and athletics in the 'New World'. In the 17th century Irishmen on ships trading between the South of Ireland and Newfoundland introduced hurling into North America, and just as there were hurlers galore with the famed 'wild Geese' who fought through the wars of the Continent at the close of the Williamite war in Ireland, there were hurlers with the Irish soldiers who campaigned through the stress and strain of Washington's army to victory.

Baseball—Its Irish Origin

Ireland influenced American athletic sports and pastimes so much as to give them their popular national game baseball, which is as old in Ireland as her hills and valleys, though popularly known under the name of 'rounders'. Irishmen have always been prominent in the development and perfecting the baseball in the United States. Colonel James Lee, who was of Irish extraction was largely instrumental for the inception of the Knickerbocker Club which was the first properly organised effort towards the promoting of baseball to its present dominating position in the United States. In 1869 Arthur Cummings immensely enhanced the attractiveness of the game by inaugurating what is known as the 'ut-curve' in the 'pitching'. and this was further improved by another Irishman, James McCormack. Irishman played a great part in developing baseball, and many Irishmen have been its leading exponents.

The old Gaelic game, handball, has always been popular in America, where it was very much popularised by such an expert exponent as Phil Casey, of Laoighis. As far back as 1868 Casey beat Mcquade for the championship of America Much more might be written on the influences of Irish sports and pastimes in other countries, but space will not permit of further detail.—(I.R.I.B.)

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS

In the thirtieth encounter of their professional tennis tour, Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry by 6-3, 6-4 recently in New York. The honours are now even, each having won 15 matches.

COMMODITY SPECULATORS INCUR HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, April 17.

Commodity speculators, who sustained huge losses during the week, left the city to-day in a disgruntled mood, at a loss to explain why commodities, hitherto regarded as the easiest why to get rich quick, should have turned round so suddenly and sharply

Some are even suggesting that the falls have been inspired by British and American Governments, who were admittedly perturbed at the previous rising trend of commodities. This is scouted by well-informed quarters who stress that an unwieldy speculative position has been built up in commodities during the past months.

Many speculators are people with very limited reserves and when markets staggered under the gold scare, they were compelled to sell, thereby releasing an avalanche of stoploss orders on markets were consumers generally were holding off.

Wheat, particularly, is weak owing to the cessation of German and Italian purchases and bearish American crop news, and many other commodities are being sold to raise funds to meet wheat losses. Pending and outcome of the various settlements, nervousness persists in all markets.—Reuter's Special.

JUTE SHARES STEADIER

Coals Easier

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Jutes ruled steadier. Coals were easier Teas were neglected. In miscellanous Indian iron and steels although they opened steady at decline experienced wide range of fluctuations within a couple of hours and closed steadier. In sympathy, other speculative stocks also suffered more or less. Government securities kept steady decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and a threefourth per cent loan 1948/52 99/12 small lot; three and a half per cent G. P. 93/5; three per cent loan 1951/54 101; five per cent loan 1945/55 119 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/15.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1512; Reserve Bank 126.

Cotton:—Bowreah ordy 275.

Coals:—Bengal 329; East Indian 20/12; Burrakur 17/2; North Damuda 4/6.

Jutes:—Howrah 58/8; Hukumchand pref 105; Kamarhatty 553 small lot; Reliance 74.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 13/4; Consolidated tin 8; Indian copper 3/15; Upper ganges electric 11/14; Indian iron and steel 45; Hukumchand electric 11/8; British India Corporation ordy 4; do pref 144; Dunlop rubber ordy 24; do second pref 100 small lot; Kalimporg Ropeway 12/12; British Burma petroleum 6/10; Bengal Paper ordy 105; Midnapore Zemindary 102; Buland 12/14; Dyer Meakin Burma 80; Raza 13/10; Hasimara tea 50.—A.P.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS

BAREILLY, April 17.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow, accompanied by the ladies Anne, Joan and Doreen Hope and staff, arrived at the Bareilly Junction, this morning, by Special Train.

Rai Bahadur Lagdeesh Shankar Mathur, D. S. P., and Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, Divisional Superintendent, were introduced to the Viceroy by the Military Secretary. The Viceregal party stopped at Dohna Station where Mr. A. G. Evans, the Superintendent of Police, met them and, after having been introduced to the party, boarded the car and left for Kaladinghi where they arrived about 12-30 p.m.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PARSI UNION

Under the auspices of University Students' Parsi Union, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Tutorial High School The agenda will be: consideration of Sir Pochkhanawalla's scheme and Mr. Dadiba Bamji's lecture on "20th century and Zoroastrianism."

KURLA LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Kurla Landlords' Association will be held at 5 p.m. today at the Office of Mr. A. V. Dighe, Pleader, Station Road Kurla, to elect office bearers and Managing Committee for the current year. All members of the Association as well as those wishing to join the Association may attend.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

HOW TO MAKE RANJI TROPHY SUCCESSFUL

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Last week I promised to discuss the ways and means by which the All-India Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy could be made financially successful. It is a matter of great pity that the tournament which by its very character and composition should be the most important cricket event in the country, should fail to rouse the enthusiasm of the people to a sufficient degree. The reason, however, is not far to seek. The game of cricket has not yet been able to catch the imagination of the people in every part of India as hockey and football have done. Of all the provinces, Bombay has made cricket its own. But the Quadrangular Tournament has dominated the field during the last quarter of a century to such an extent that it looks almost impossible for any other to support or share its popularity.

THE CHIEF DEFECT

However that may be, we should not give up the hope of establishing the Inter-Provincial Tournament on a firm and permanent footing. Now we must see how this can be done. The chief defect of the tournament is its heavy financial outlay without any tangible return. Almost all the provincial associations have raised the cry of despair against their heavy liabilities accruing from this tournament from year to year. This cry would have been limited only to a few had the Board of Control for Cricket in India used their foresight in restricting the number of affiliated associations and allowing them sufficient time to grow up and consolidate their position. If the tournament was started between a few well-established organisations, there were greater chances of success, as they would be able to shoulder the burden of the losses, if any, during the early years of the tournament. Besides, owing to the smaller size of the tournament the expenses would have been considerably reduced.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING

I think I must make this point quite clear to avoid any misunderstanding. Now take the case of the Bombay Presidency. It has been divided into six sections, apart from Sind. If there were only two or three instead, they would have been much stronger both from the cricket and financial points of view. While they would have lesser expenses owing to fewer matches to play, all the best men including the most promising colts in the Presidency could have participated in it—making the teams healthy and strong in every department of the game. These associations could have been sub-divided as at present later on, when each component part had become strong enough to stand by itself. Now it is difficult to eradicate the mistakes of the past. But we should see that they are not repeated in the future

LACK OF INCOME

The question which has been agitating the minds of the supporters of the Ranji Trophy Tournament is how to make the tournament pay its own way. As I have stated before, the tournament has not aroused sufficient enthusiasm among the cricket-fans in the country to whip up a substantial gate-money. Perhaps the general poverty of the people has to some extent chilled down their enthusiasm and thereby affected the gate receipts. The matches should, therefore, be restricted to such centres as are capable of yielding satisfactory profits. Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Madras are undoubtedly the chief centres for the tournament. At the same time other centres should be utilised for the sake of convenience and in the expectation of increasing interest in the area.

REDUCE EXPENSES

But more than trying to increase the revenue whose possibilities are rather small at present, we have to endeavour our utmost to reduce the expenditure. There are two items, on which the axe will have to be severely applied, if the tournament is to be successful at all. The first is on the travelling expenses of the members of the team. It is well-known this item costs a lot of money to the provincial associations, despite the fact that the Railways allow double journey to players on payment of single fare. There are two ways open for its reduction. One is to reduce the travelling to the minimum. And the other is to travel in a lower class than is the fashion at present. As regards the first, this can be easily done if matches are arranged with this point in view. As for the second there are bound to be some objections.

TRAVEL INTER CLASS

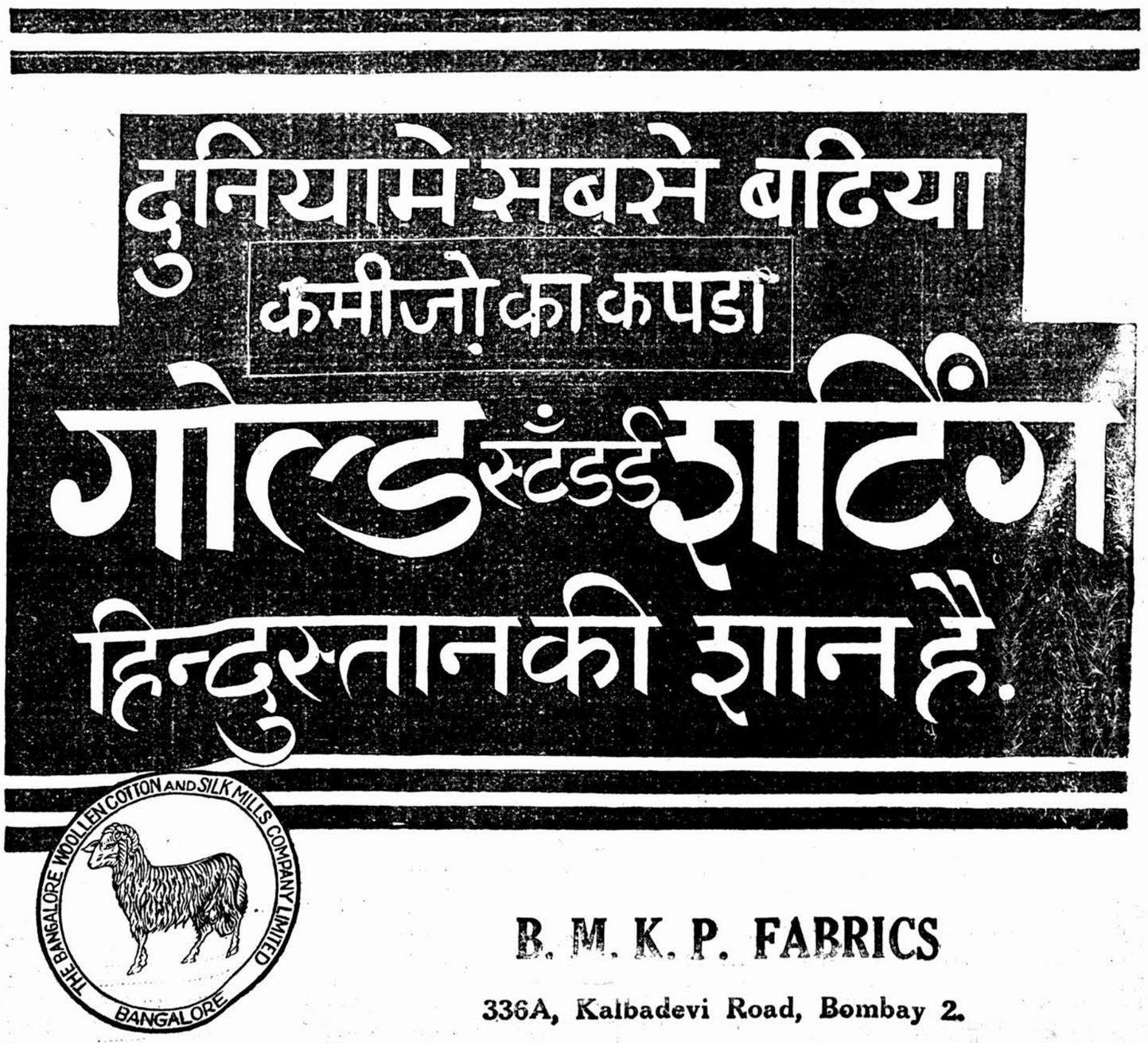
I am strongly of opinion that the Board of Control should recommend to all the affiliated associations that they should make it a point of honour with all players to travel in Inter Class as far as possible. The officials should set an example in this respect. Cricketers must be made to feel that there is no shame in travelling Inter Class when they represent their provincial associations. If hockey and football players who have brought more honour to their country than the cricketers have done so far—I beg to apologise for this odious comparison—do not mind travelling in Inter Class, even Third Class sometimes, while playing in some of the leading tournaments in the country, is there any reason why cricketers should mind it? It should be brought home to the cricketers that honour and prestige of a player or team do not lie in the class he travels in, but in their abilities on the field of play. The inferiority complex from which our cricketers suffer at present in this respect should be removed at once. A Dhyanchand or a Vijay Merchant would be as great whether he travels in First or Third Class. I am not unconscious of the discomforts of travelling in a lower class. But they might minimise a good deal when members of a team travel together.

MESSING

Then there is the question of messing. It is common knowledge hotel expenses are very high, especially if it is a high class hotel. Much economy might be effected in this direction also. We cannot do better than emulate the example of football and hockey teams in this respect as well. What these teams do when travelling outside their province is that they engage a house, free of charge if possible, and make their own arrangements for food, etc. I am prepared to admit that these arrangements may not be of the best. But with an able and considerate manager in charge things can be made sufficiently comfortable for all.

IDEALISM

As I have plenty of experience of these 'hiking' teams, I make bold to suggest these methods. The thing which every player should be made to realise is that he is putting up with the inconvenience if any, for the sake of Indian Cricket. Those who refuse to bear it may be left alone. I have every confidence in the sense of idealism and sportsmanship of our Indian players and if the Board of Control go about their business in the right way and in the right spirit I have every hope that the above suggestions will be accepted by the vast mass of cricketers in this country and the Ranji Trophy Tournament will become a resounding success ere long.


दुनियामे सबसे बढिया
कर्मीजो का कपडा
गोल्ड स्टँडर्ड शटिंग
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS UP

Gold And Wheat Easy But Silver, Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, April 17.

On Saturday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on local and foreign buying. The undercurrent is very cheerful after recent heavy liquidation.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

JUTE AND RUBBER STEADY.

Wheat was weak at Liverpool but steady at Chicago. Jute and rubber were steady.

WALL STREET STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	13.24
To-day's opening	.....	13.34
Difference	.....	plus 10
To-day's closing	.....	13.39
Difference	.....	plus 15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	7.25
To-day's opening	.....	7.35
Difference	.....	plus 10
To-day's closing	.....	7.30
Difference	.....	plus 05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 239-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 17.

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness to-day with the sentiment reactionary after recent heavy liquidation which has improved the condition of the market meanwhile under current feeling continues cheerful.

Trading in May commenced at 13.34 i.e. 10 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and scattered local and foreign buying. The market contrived to rise further and May closed at 13.39 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (13.42/13.40) 13.34/13.34
July (13.34/13.33) 13.26/13.26
October (12.99/12.97) 13.01/13.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.29) 7.30
American July (8.34) 7.35
Egyptian March (11.40) 11.40
Egyptian May (11.48) 11.50

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 17.

Broach Cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 243-4 and Rs. 244-12 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. closed at Rs. 244. Bombay April May was Rs. 5 1/2 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

New Crop April May (£21 1/2 buyers) £21 1/2 sellers.

Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.

Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 7/8 value) 10 13/16 buyers.

Forward July September (11 1/8 paid and value) 11 1/16 paid and value.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	4.92 1/32
To-day's opening	.....	4.91 25/32
To-day's closing	.....	4.91 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	4.91.53
To-day's opening	.....	4.92
To-day's closing	.....	4.91.77

FRANC RATE

London, April 17.

Previous closing	.....	110.03
To-day's opening	.....	110.03
To-day's closing	.....	110.03
Difference	.....	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 and thereafter improved to 4.92.05 but subsequently eased to 4.91.77 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 110.04 and then slightly improved to 110.03 on better support

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.305) 8.305
New York on Bombay (37.11) 37.16
London on Milan (93.27) 93.45
London on Shanghai (0.92 1/8) 0.92 5/8 9/16
London on Hongkong (1-2 9/16) 1-2 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 17.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"India small buyers. Little doing. Market steady."

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£265 1/2 buyers £266 sellers. Weak closed.

Lead (£25 5/8 buyers £25 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£67 to £69) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

LONDON SILVER

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 11/16d.	20 11/16d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-5 1/2) £7-1-2

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper finally closed at 2 p.m at Rs. 92-12-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	92	12	0
Highest	92	13	3
Lowest	92	12	0
Closing	92	12	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 17.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Liverpool, April 17.

The following were to-day's opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58 3/4) dol 59 3/8
N Copper Mining (dol 58 7/8) dol 55 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 113) dol 110 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 144 1/4) unquoted

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 17. 10-0 p.m

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	53	8	0
Silver 1st settlement	51	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement	53	14	0
Gold ready	34	13	9
Gold 1st settlement	34	13	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	10	6
Sovereign	22	3	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	5	13	6
Wheat September	5	12	-
Linseed May	8	0	9
Linseed September	8	5	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 17.

Liverpool wheat May closed at 107 1/4 as against the previous closing at 110 5/8

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata April May (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal April May (£15 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 17.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 110 1/4 and July 110. The market eased on scattered selling and liquidation which was further accentuated by lower outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.30. Prices showed somewhat steadier tendency on scattered buying but business was restricted by foreign uncertainties.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937

Bombay, April 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	15	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	15	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	0	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	0	6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 16

T T London on:—

New York	4.91.53
Paris	110.03
Berlin	12.22 1/2
Madrid	nominal 82.00
Amsterdam	8.97 5/8
Brussels	29.15 1/2
Milan	93.44
Berne	21.52 3/4
Prague	140.37

EASY MONEY CONDITIONS IN LONDON

Wall Street Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 17.

Money Market.—With the Stock Exchange as only small borrowers and with the reactionary trend in commodities suppressing speculative enterprise it needed little squeezing of the sponge to produce all credit required.

In view of easy money condition prevailing it is not surprising that keen competition for treasury bills caused the average rate of the discount to move in the Government's favour.

In commodities wheat was again lower owing to heavy stoploss selling. Sugar declined on continental liquidation.

Wall Street opened steady.

GOLD RUMOURS PATENTLY ABSURD

LONDON: April 17.

Following last week's gold rumours, which the "Economist" dismisses as patently absurd, the paper investigates the long-term prospects of the metal, the price of which is high enough to give producers a generous profit and also stimulate the dishoarding of Indian stocks. The demand is confined to a limited number of Central Banks and Government funds who are prepared to buy without limit at a generous price.

The "Economist" raises the question of whether the world is drifting to a state of gold inflation; furthermore, the problem of the maldistribution of monetary gold has become more insistent. The obvious remedy is for buyers either to reduce the price or refuse to buy without a limit. World opinion is not convinced of the danger of the imminence of gold inflation. While gold is hidden, the exchange funds' concerted action against gold inflation is impracticable.

The paper considers that it is possible that the Central Banks might not be able indefinitely to absorb the flood of new gold. In the meantime it advises the application of expedients in case of need, such as the use of the Bank rate to open market operations, the reversal of the recent gold economy and, ultimately, the restoration of gold as the medium of circulation.—Reuter's Special.

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These Tablets are more certain in their effect than quinine and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading chemists, Price Re. 1/- per bottle of 100 tablets. V.P. CHARGES EXTRA.

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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 17

Following a further drop of 29 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 240/8 for Broach J/A delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 241/8 and improved to Rs. 242/12 on short covering and some buying on a theory of reaction. The tone of the market was very steady and new Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 244.

Liverpool market was due to open 7 points down but it opened steady at a rise of 10 points. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	238	4	0
Broach J/A.	243	12	0
New Broach A/M.	244	12	0
Oomra May	227	0	0
Oomra July	228	12	0
Bengal May	195	12	0
Bengal July	196	4	0
New Bengal D/J.	187	8	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 17.

300 Toyomankwak Akot Umra Rate.
100 Toyomankwak Arvi 1 off
138 Mithabhai Nathoo Chopda 11 off
38 Mithabhai Nathoo Naldana 11 off
104 A Damodar Ujjain 207
100 K. Devchand Broach Broach Rate
22 B Harakhchand Khamgaon Rembodia 235
32 B Harakhchand Amraoti Kembodia 237
82 Narshi Nagshi Dhamangaon 8 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Pandurna 219
100 Shrinivas Mill Tirupur Kembodia old 245
100 Shrinivas Mill Kampala 194 on
50 Shrinivas Mill Navsari 75 on
50 Arjun Khimji Wardha 12 on
75 Arjun Khimji Wardha 10 on
100 Japan T and Co. Dhuri 198

SUMMER TIME

Summer Time will commence in great Britain from Sunday the 18th inst. and in U. S. A. from Sunday the 25th inst.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 17

Yesterday gold prices declined 1/2d. in London to £7-1-5 1/2. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.92 1/32 London Paris Exchange rate was quoted 2 points up at 110.03. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 20 11/16d. Speculators sold. India bought at the fall. The market was quiet with some business at 1/16th. under fixed prices. New York spot silver prices declined 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents and Montreal futures were 65 to 75 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 17/32. The local market was steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver but gold was quiet with increased offerings.

GOLD

Ready	34	14	0
Chaitra delivery	34	14	0
Chaitra tejiman	0	4	0
Vaishakh delivery	34	11	0
Vaishakh tejimandi	0	9	3

SILVER

Ready	53	-	-
Chaitra delivery	51	2	0
Chaitra tejimandi	0	11	8
Vaishakh delivery	53	11	0
Vaishakh tejimandi	1	11	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 16

Increased selling as a result of increasing stocks with refiners prices declined as under:—

April	45.20	—75
May	45.05	—55
July	45.55	—35

Gold Exports

Bombay, April 17.

Four parcels of gold bar valued at Rs. 4,968,738 were exported this week from Bombay....Total amount of gold exported now amounts to Rs. 2,960,900,960.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April

London market—		
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£58	10
Standard copper 3 months	£57	10 0
Electrolytic copper	£69	0 0
New York—		
Blue Eagle	17	cents
Non-Blue Eagle	16 50	cents
Bombay market—		
Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	45
Copper sheets	Rs.	58

Tone: Weak.

Limited Business In Shares

Prices Fluctuate With Narrow Range

BOMBAY, April 17.

Following unfavourable overnight foreign advices, the local share market opened quiet but ruled steady with a slightly improved buying and prices registered some improvement. Towards the close there was scattered liquidation but the undertone was very steady.

Recent heavy long liquidation has improved the technical position of the market and the market seems now entitled to some upward reaction.

The general sentiment still continues divided and the recent decline has undermined confidence but prices are becoming attractive. The market is now within trading limits and we do not look for any material change pending new developments. Under the circumstances, we think it advisable to buy scale down.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,640 and after declining to Rs. 1,625 prices advanced to Rs. 1,670 and finally closed at Rs. 1,650. Tata Steel ordinary shares also after touching low level of Rs. 337 advanced to Rs. 348 and closed at Rs. 343.

Cotton mill shares were quiet but steady and fluctuated within a rise. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY April 17.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	322	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	955	0
100 CENTURY	218	2
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	300	0
100 Colaba (nil)	163	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-11-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	147	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	227	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	55	0
100 Khatau Rs. 2)	100	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	322	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	665	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	71	14
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
100 NEW GREAT (nil)	238	12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	55	8
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,565	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	98	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	268	12
100 Swan (nil)	111	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440	0
100 Wa[illegible]	805	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109	4
25-50 Central (As 12)	34	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1522	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	137	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11

CEMENTS

100 Associated	168	8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	42	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	143	12
160 INDIAN (Rs 24)	566	4
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2,570	0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10)	417	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	340	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	30	8
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	540	0
70 United (Rs. 5)	169	0

INSURANCE.

80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1,155	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs 1-4)	44	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5,870	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	7
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	180	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45) XD	1665	
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'bay Tram (Rs. 2-8)	151	14
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	178	12
[illegible] (Rs. 40)	1500	0

WAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	8
	94	8
	102	0
100 Gujar[illegible]	92	0
100 Mandra [illegible]	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Tapti Valley	763	12

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	66	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 17

Century (221/4) 216 215 220 218
Bombay Dyeing (961/4) 950 960 957 965 952 956 955
Kohinoor (326/4) 321 323 322 325 322
Central India (300) 293 300 297 300
New Great (242/8) 241 238
Simplex (101/4) 99/6 100 98/2
Swadeshi (271/4) 265 270 268
Bundi (42/10) 42/8 43 42/4
I Cement (570) 565 571 568 570
Punjab (31/9) 30/8
Shahabad (542/9) 535 542 540
Andhra (1675) 1680 1665
Tata Hydro (179/1) 180
Tata Power (1495) 1490 1495 1500
Tram Ord (151/14) 152/3 151/14
T Steel Defd (1650) 1625 1660 1645 1675 1655 1675 1640 1655 1650
T Steel Ord (342) 337 340 339 346 343 348 345 347 342 345 343
Tata Steel 2nd pref (179/8) 180
Bellapur (183/12) 181 183 180 181
B Steam (298/12) 297 298/12
B Burma (697/8) 692 705 702 705 709 698/12

30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1650	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	343	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	347	8
50 B. Sugar (Rs. 7)	181	4
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B. Steam (Rs. 15)	298	12
125 B Burma (Rs. 12-9)	698	12
50 Do Contry (Rs. 6)	240	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	11
50 B. Telephone (Re. 1-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp (As. 8)	13	0
2sh. Indian Copper	4	0
10 Indian I. and Steel	45	0
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	151	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	54	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	650	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	622	8
15 Scin[illegible]	31	4
20 PR[illegible]	101	4
[illegible]	26	4

EFERENCE.

[illegible] Valley	1550	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (TF)	84	0
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1550	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	200	0
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	179	12
[illegible] Vishnu	692	8

[illegible]ENTURES.

[illegible] p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	84	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 17

June	80.20	—120
July	80.90	—110

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 17

April	274.50	—120
June	267 60	—300
July	266.50	—280
August	265.30	—270

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 17

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/6
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 92/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 106/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 108/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/4
4 per cent 1953/63 111/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M Deb 1959 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/13 and ruled very steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, April 17

The money market continues fairly steady with call rate 1 1/2 per cent. Bank rate unchanged at 3 per cent. Fixed deposits 3 months are quoted 1½ per cent while six months at 1 3/4 per cent. London gold was quiet at £7-1-5 1/2 and silver prices are easy. In view of the money becoming tight there will be increased sales of sterling Bills. London discounts are unchanged. T T rupee is quoted 1-6 1/16d.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	272 3/8
BBanks selling T T	270 3/8
Banks buying T T	268
PARIS-	
Banks selling T T	822
Banks buying T T	837
JAPAN-	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from June)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
JAVA-	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 16th instant	4.92
Japan/London— 17th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 17th instant	1/8
Hongkong/London— 17th instant	1/2 17/32
Shanghai/London— 17th instant	8.95 1/2
London/Paris 16th instant	110.83
London/Belgium 16th instant	29.15 1/2
London/Switzerland 16th instant	21.52 3/4
London/Berlin 16th instant	12.22 1/2
London/Stockholm 16th instant	19.39 3/4
London/New York 16th instant	4.91.50
London/Amsterdam 16th instant	8.08
London/Italy 16th instant	93 46

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 16

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 xd 109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 113 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47 112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52 97 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103

Chicago Wheat

New York, April 16

A private cable received here states: Market gives the appearances of being considerably relieved of overbought condition. Believe that actual demand will improve when prices are more settled. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upward and prefer operating on the bull side.

Congress Volunteers Belaboured

Police Arrest Two Persons

MADRAS, April 17.

News is to hand that a batch of Congress volunteers who were proceeding to the village Conference organised by Congressmen at Muthuramalingapuram in Aruppukkotai Taluka were set upon by some persons and severely beaten as a result of which two of the volunteers sustained bleeding injuries.

The police officials arrived on the scene immediately on receipt of information and took two persons to custody. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

"AND NEVER WILL BE!"

Ford's Director Says There Is No Recognition Of Workers Union

DETROIT, April 17.

The agreement reached in the Ford plant, Oakland, did not constitute the recognition of the Union of Automobile workers, says Mr. Bennet, personnel director of Ford Motors who adds "There is no change of policy and never will be".—Reuter.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT OSHAWA STRIKE

Campaign Against Ford For Violating Wagner Act

LONDON, April 17.

There are conflicting reports of the Oshawa strike situation. It was reported last night that an understanding had been reached in Detroit, as a result of which the men would return to work on Monday, after which negotiations would begin between the Canadian General Motors and the workers committee from the factories in Canada. A subsequent report from Oshawa, however, states that after a mass meeting of strikers Mr. Homer Martin announced that the local United Automobile Workers' Union had decided to accept the invitation to a peace conference, but until the conclusion thereof the strike would continues.

FORD ON THE RUN

In the meantime Mr. Homer Martin is now preparing a campaign against Mr. Ford. He announced that the U. A. W. will shortly charge the Ford Company with violation of the Wagner Act which provides compulsory recognition of collective bargaining agencies. "He will have Henry Ford definitely on the run by Monday", Mr. Martin declared.—Reuter.

INDIAN CYCLISTS IN CAPE-TOWN!

CAPE TOWN, April 17.

Three Indian Cyclists, Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff, who left Bombay on April 30, 1933, 'to see the world", arrived in Cape Town to-day having covered 34,000 miles. After four weeks in Cape Town, they will proceed by boat to Rio De Janeiro, from where they will cross from South to North America, and then sail to the Far East and Australia. They will then proceed homewards via Burma.—Reuter's Special.

No Compromise On Assurance Issue

Congress To Launch Campaign To Force Hands Of Governors

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee is reported to have issued injunction to the Congress leaders in six majority provinces to the effect that Congress has nothing to reconsider and the Congress Party in various Assemblies should from now organise its campaign to meet situation that is likely to arise.

It has been suggested the Congress legislators should keep themselves in fullest touch with voters and explain them the happenings that have taken place resulting the refusal of the Congress to accept Office.

It appears that the Congress High Command is now satisfied that Government are not going to reconsider its decision and the controversy need not be dragged on.

Certain Congress circles believe that the Governors would not order dissolution of legislatures even after vote of no-confidence in dummy Ministers although the Congress leaders may once more be invited to form Cabinets after the no-confidence motions.

It further appears that persistent demands will be made in the meantime by the Congress legislators joined by others asking Governors to convene meeting of legislatures immediately.

SHUTTING OUT ONLY AVENUE TO VENT POPULAR FEELINGS

Mr. Munshi Exposes Hollowness Of "Responsible Government"

The news sent by the "Chronicle" London Correspondent that from the 1st inst., certain questions about India could not be admissible in the House of Commons, has caused considerable surprise in the city, as far as could be gathered.

"It only shows," Mr. K. M. Munshi told our representative, "that the Constitution which is an unmitigated autocracy in India, can be relied upon as a 'responsible Government' for British consumption".

The explanation for the state of affairs revealed by the "Chronicle" London Correspondent is quite simple, and provides one more occasion to expose the absurdity arising out of the procedure adopted by the Governors in exercise of their powers in regard to the appointment of Ministers in six Provinces which include three major provinces.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Shrimati Satyavati Devi and others are matters coming under the portfolio of "Law and Order". This subject has been transferred to the "popular" Ministers, who are "responsible" not to the British Parliament, but to the Indian electorate! Therefore the British Parliament could not legitimately consider these questions as admissible!

TURN FOR THE WORSE

Here is thus an instance where things have taken a turn for the worse after Dyarchy has been replaced by "Provincial Autonomy". The puppet ministers who are responsible to none in the six provinces, are nevertheless considered responsible for the purposes of evading answers to questions put in the House of Commons. And there is no earthly chance of the Indian legislatures taking up the question under reference, for the present, for the sole reason that the Governors themselves do not seem to have made up their minds weather the provincial legislatures could meet at all, and if they could, when they would do so. Thus the puppet ministers have become indirectly responsible for shutting out only avenue for voicing the feelings and sentiments of the Indians, through the friends of India in Parliament.

BANDRA JEWS HONOUR BOMBAY MAYOR

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Saturday.

A large gathering of the Jewish community of Bandra assembled in the Sarah Lodge at Chapel Road yesterday evening to honour Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay.

Khan Saheb R. Samson in proposing the toast of the Mayor, eulogised the services rendered by Dr. Moses to the community in particular and to the public in general.

He said that Dr. Moses was the first of the Bene Israel community to attain such a high distinction, of which the community was proud. During the 14 years of his career as a Corporator, he earned for himself the popularity of all those with whom he came into contact. It was the proud privilege of the Bene Israels, one of the most minor communities, to see one of their members elected as the First Citizen in the premier city of India.

MOSES REPLIES

Dr. Moses, in thanking the gathering for the honour done to him, gave a thumbnail sketch of his own civic life and the numerous difficulties he had to meet with, in order to achieve this high distinction. He advised all those who wished to secure distinguished positions in public life to work hard and assert themselves. It was the only way in which they could make themselves felt.

The function closed after partaking of refreshments.

Fire In Cantonment

Mobilisation Store Gutted Causing Heavy Damage

LUCKNOW, April 17.

A serious fire broke out in the Cantonment last night as a result of which the Mobilisation Store House of the Eighth Field Brigade R. A. was completely gutted.

It appears that the fire broke out in the evening but was not detected until the flames shot up into the air and attracted the attention of a passing officer who raised the alarm.

The entire unit rushed to extinguish the conflagration but it was not until the Fire Brigade had arrived and fought the flames for more than two hours when the conflagration was brought under control.

The Fire Brigade was handicapped, it is stated, by low water pressure. The damage is estimated at Rs. 8,000. There were no casualties.—A. P.

SPANISH GOVT. HEADS DISCUSS FOOD SUPPLY

Important Conferences Between Provincial Chiefs At Bilbao

BAYONNE, April 17.

Food supplies in northern Spain in view of General Franco's blockade were the subject of conferences to-day between members of the Basque and Valencia Governments, according to Bilbao messages. The President of the Basque Government conferred with the Chief of the Government Atlantic naval forces, then the Basque Government met in council to discuss the conduct of the war and the question of food supplies.—Reuter.

"POTATO" JONES AGAIN PUTS TO SEA

LONDON, April 17.

Hitherto, there is no definite sign that the Basque Government's offer of bonus has induced foodships to attempt to run the blockade, though several vessels are known to be only awaiting their owners' permission to to make a dash.

"Potato" Jones, Skipper of the "Marie Llewellyn," again put to sea at St. Jean De Luz, this afternoon, without disclosing the destination. He has been credited with the intention of completing his journey to Santander, if he could get a ship with wireless, to accompany him. Before leaving this afternoon, he had telephonic conversation with the ship's owners. He dropped a hint about going to Bayonne for water, but the local circles are sceptical.

Meanwhile Mr. Maxton and Mr. Brockway Chairman and secretary of I.L.P., Announce that they have secured three-day option, to purchase a ship, to take foodstuffs to Bilbao, and they are making a public appeal to secure the necessary sum of £ 40,000. Mr. Brockway Expects that the ship will be ready to sail on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Two Black Balls For Safety

PARIS, April 17.

From Tuesday morning all cargo vessels approaching the Spanish coast must fly a flag showing two black balls on a white ground, if they wish to pass the international control warships. The flag indicates that an observer is aboard and that the vessel carries no contraband. —Reuter.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

CHURCH'S DEFENCE OF WAR DENOUNCED

Mr. Laurence Housman's Challenge To The Bishops

A challenge to bishops and the exposure of war as an instrument for the attainment of idealistic aims were features of the "Why I am a pacifist" meeting, held in the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester. The meeting over which Principal G. A. Sutherland presided, was arranged by the Society of Friends and the Peace Pledge Union, and was addressed by Mr. Laurence Housman and Mr. Bertrand Russell (Earl Russell). The hall was so crowded that it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting at the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Street, says the "Manchester Guardian".

Mr. Housman spoke of the attitude of the Church, especially the Established Church, towards war. "You will remember (he said) that about a year ago Mr. Duff Cooper the Secretary for War, finding that he could not get as many recruits as he wished, appealed to the bishops to declare that pacifism was a heresy. Three of them shortly obliged. and made the pronouncement declaring facifism to be not only a heresy but blasphemy. Now, I want to make a direct challenge to those bishops and to others. How was it that at the Lambeth Conference some ten or twelve years ago—I am not sure of the date—they made a unanimous pronouncement that war was 'incompatible with the mind of Christ, and now declare that pacifists, whose attitude aims at the compatibility to which war is a contradiction, are heretics? I would like to have a straight answer to that question."

Referring to more recent pronouncements, Mr Housman said that, addressing the Diocesan Conference in Canterbury, the Archbishop of Canterbary had said:

"The use of force, of the sword, by the State is the ministry of God for the protection of the people. He would like to ask the Archbishop whether the massacre of helpless populations by bomb or poison gas was "the ministry of God for the protection of the people." The Archbishop had said that he could not look with equanimity upon the possible results of a policy of non-resistance. What was the use of talking about "equanimity" unless he (the Archbishop) could manage to look with equanimity upon the results of modern war?

He referred to the Archbishop of York's having said that the law must first be established before the gospel could have full effect, and asked: "Can the Archbishop of York find anywhere in the four Gospels any suggestion by Christ that that law was to be postponed for the convenience of a political system, which is a system not of Christ but of Caesar? To that law war is an absolute contradiction; the two cannot live side by side."

Quoting the Bishop of London as having said that if we had not gone to war in 1914 Hitler to-day would be ruling in this country, Mr. Housman said that when the Bishop's opinion was asked on the Peace of Versailles he declared it was not only a just but a generous peace. "It is minds like his that were capable of thinking that peace either just or generous which produced Hitler," said the speaker, "and that is my answer to him in that almost brainless remark that if pacifism had had its way Hitler would be ruling to-day in this country

Mr. Bertrand Russell said that what was called "collective security" only meant the Triple Entente in a revived form. The balance of power, even if called "collective security," offered no hope of preserving the peace of the world.

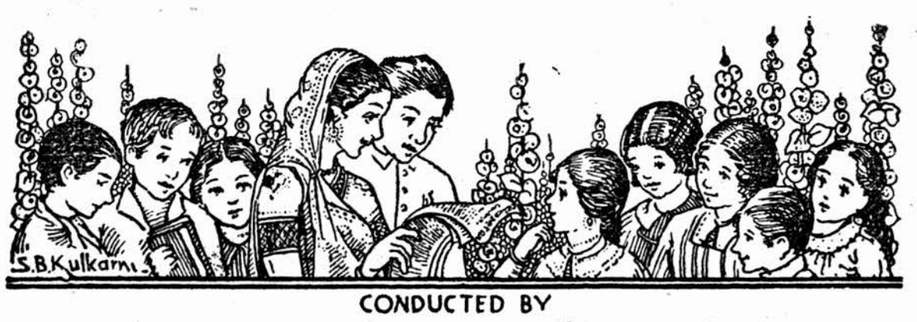
Mr. Russell said that after the next war (in which the objec would be to break the will to wa of the civilian population) ther would be plenty of reasons fo keeping up the military autocracy "If you imagine you are going t emerge with your liberty intact even if the war has been fough to win liberty, you must be optimistic persons. There is nothing I can imagine to calculated to spread Fascism as a war against Fascism. (Applause.) If you defeat Hitler the only result is to get a Hitler at home." The argument for going to war he described as "entirely unrealistic," and it rested upon people who lived in the clouds.

He would like, he concluded this country to come before the world and say that we no longer thought it right to hold territory by force, and that we were willing to surrender those parts of the earth's surface which we so held.

Mr. Douglas J. J. Owen, organising secretary of the forthcoming Pacifist Convention, spoke on its objects.

It was announced by Principal Sutherland that there were 37 groups of the Peace Pledge Union in the Manchester district, and that it was hoped to start eight more shortly. He also announced that it was proposed to hold a "Peace Pledge Walk" from Glossop to Hayfield on Easter Monday, with an open-air meeting for walkers at Hayfield.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO. EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Now I hope almost all of you have finished your examinations, and are having a well-earned rest. To those who have secured first number on the whole or some distinction in any one subject, I shall be glad to give prizes.

I have to draw the attention of such students to the Prizes Page

Look from up—or
Look from down,
I'm the same—and
Same's my gown!

of the Special Spring Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper," April issue, wherein full details are given. If you are not a permanent subscriber of the journal, better send for this copy directly from the Manager, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps only, as soon as possible, lest the copies might be sold away, and you would be disappointed.

And as you are free from examinations,—I presume most of you have or would soon be getting vacations, and perhaps you would like to attend the meetings of the Children's Association, which are held regularly every Sunday morning, at the various centres

You know Khar children meet at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road Vile Parle children meet at the Ishwardas Park. Bandra children meet at the New Patkar Buildings Maidan. Matunga and Dadar children meet at the Napoo Hall, You need not feel shy to go there. Just feel free, and in a short while you will be one of them—as if, you were all known to each other since ages. Try it, I am sure such will be your experience

Some of you probably will be going out of Bombay. Some to their own native places, and others to tour about and see other places. I wish them all the best of journey, and the best of time. May you return to Bombay happier and healthier than ever

I think, if you keep a record of your visits in case you move out, or of your activities if you remain away at home, that will be very good. Yes, do write to me how you are passing your vacation, and I shall be glad to publish that account in these columns. As a matter of fact you can write out whatever you like, and send that effort on to me. That is how every body learns and you also will learn how to write.

Can I ever be of any service to you? If you think so, kindly do drop a line to me. Of course, I shall try my best to be useful and prove helpful to you. Well, I would like you to write to me something, anything: Why will you not then write to me?

And who from amongst you have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association? It is not at all necessary that you should attend the meetings—you just fill up a form., which you could get from us on writing to us for it; then a Certificate of your enrolment in this great world Brotherhood will be sent to you, and thus you will have joined. Don't you delay any longer, write to us to-day. just now!

"No Mischief, Please"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

THE GOLDEN RULE

Golden indeed is the rule of love,
Old as the hills and stars above;
Living for others is not in vain,
Deeming it pleasure, finding it gain;
Each helping each, and all helping all,
Never despairing, whatever befall;
Reaching a hand to those in distress,
Useless to chide them, far better to bless;
Lessening sorrow, lessening sin,
Earth shall be nearer to Heaven

WANTED PEACE

(By Mrs. M. R. Masani)

Earthquakes, floods, fires, storms and cyclones are natural calamities—A war, however, is an unnatural one, brought about by the man himself. Its devastating effects are much more terrible than even the volcanoes.

Spain is turned into a living hell because of the Civil War raging there. All eyes are turned to it. Would that all the hearts did too!

The real causes of a war lie deep in the present system of living and some day you will understand these in their full significance. Today you, dear readers, are concerned with the children of Spain, where the Civil War is still continuing.

Probably you are not quite aware how many Spanish children have been killed! How many have been discovered between the two lines of fighting, unprotected! How many have been sent away as refugees! How many children are in custody of the one side and without their mothers! How many there are without proper food and clothing! And how many must have been terrified with life itself!

Now let us see what you could do for them. Well, you could share their distress by kindly thoughts and prayer. You could send them a little from your money box or gifts. You could also collect these from others, for the help in their hour of need.

Perhaps you wonder why these wars should at all occur? Yes, lack of international co-operation is mostly responsible for them. And I want you to think how you can play your part in the work of promoting international peace and relationship.

You must be realising this much at least that those who go to war do not always desire to do so. Soldiers who fight do not wish for it. They have no purpose in killing anybody and they do not wish to do it.

But rulers of a country insist on them and force them to do the fighting with the excuse that they want their country to be saved. You must, however, understand that no country is saved by war.

I would like to tell you a story that really happened during the last Great War. The battle was at its lowest ebb. Both the English and German soldiers were practically tired of the endless fight. Christmas was approaching fast.

On that occasion habit of years held sway and many of them exchanged "A Happy Christmas". On a day of Peace and Goodwill, they could no longer withhold the brotherly fellow-feeling.

Thus the two nations found themselves gradually dropping their hatred and bitterness for one another. And this will show you also that soldiers on the battle field are actually not each others' enemies at heart.

If we are serious not to have war, each one of us, including children should have an anti-war feeling. We must promise to ourselves ever to oppose war, never to join in one and always to try our best to influence others to stop it.

Your generation alone can stop war. We are in the grip of it and those who feel much about it, can do nothing but sit with folded hands. Your children must all unite so that the next generation could at least be free from the war menace.

The other thing you can do is to consider yourselves as a part of an Intellectual Group of Children—and to cultivate a feeling that a Spanish girl or a Chinese boy is as much to you as any Indian boy or girl. They have nothing against you and you should have nothing against them!

—"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"

Here is Nanik Bhai cheering you all—He is the chief worker of Balkan-ji-Bari at Vile Parle and one of the Editors of the Gujerati section of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

CHILD AND DEATH.

(By Mr. Gurdial Mallik).

I have a three year old nephew. He had a deep friendship with my dear father. Every day, after the latter had finished his mid-day meal, he would go up to him and say, "Grandfather, please play on the gramophone." And the grandfather would comply with the little one's wishes as if these constituted a command from His Majesty.

One day my father fell ill. Shortly afterwards his illness took a serious turn. My nephew would visit him, as usual at the appointed hour, but seldom or never prefer his request for music,—so considerate he was. Instead, he would say

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

"Grandpa, we shall have music when you get well."

God in 'His wisdom and mercy decreed my father's death. On the day he breathed his last, the little boy went near his bed and found him, as he thought, sleeping soundly. He returned to his room. Soon afterwards he entered again, but came back without a smile from the grandfather.

Night came on. In a corner of the drawing-room in front of a picture of Sri Krishna sat my little nephew. His hands were folded, his eyes closed and his head bent. And he was exclaiming aloud, "Sri Krishna, how long will you keep my grandfather with you? I want him to play on the gramophone. Are you also fond of the gramophone?"

My eyes were bedewed with tears and the stars whispered into my ear, "The child is wise"!

PRIM PREMA.
(Sent by Sis. Nirmala).

The children laughed at Prema because she was so tidy and careful.

Her toy-self was always as neat as neat, and she didn't like to have dirty finger-marks or torn pages in her books, and she always washed her paint-brushes carefully when she had used them.

But Sushila and other girls never had a book or paint-brush fit to be seen, and then, of course, they borrowed Prema's which was rather trying to such a tidy little person.

Nothing seemed to please her friends more than to catch Prema unawares, put her down on the floor, and make her as untidy as they possibly could.

They would pull off her hair ribbon, ruffle her hair, and rub her hands on the coal-box, and then run off laughing.

It was horried of them; but Prema never told tales.

Then one day Sushila gave a tea party with Prema's dolls' tea-set, and didn't bother to wash it up before she put it away. Prema found the set all sticky and nasty, with sugar at the bottom of the pretty cups, and jam all over the plates and, worst of all, sour milk in the little milk-jug. She had to rub so hard to get it clean again that it broke in two.

Then Prema cried, and Sushila and others called her "a silly prim little old maid", and Granny came in to see what the matter was.

"Now, if you will all come with me, my dears," she said, "I'll show you why I like prim little old maids better than girls who leave sour milk at the bottom of jugs".

And she took them to a museum and showed them a doll's tea-set made of glass.

"Look!" said Granny. "That belonged to a little girl who took care of her things nearly two hundred years ago. Now it is a curiosity, because nobody in the world could make one quite like it."

Sushila doesn't laugh at prim people now; she thinks it rather wonderful to keep your things nice enough to be put into a museum.

CAUGHT

The park-keeper smiled when he saw a boy carefully touching a newly-painted desk.

"Ah! I suppose you want to make sure that the paint is dry?" he remarked.

"Oh, no, sir", replied the lad.

"Well, what are you touching it for?" asked the keeper.

"To see if it is wet!" cried the smart lad.

HOLIDAYS ARE HOLY DAYS
(By Bro. B. S. Mohite.)

A holiday means a holy day and literally it means the day of rest. The necessity of holidays is expressed in the homely proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". This English proverb clearly describes the effect of continuous work. Change of some kind is necessary. That does not mean that one should idle away one's time, but he must be engaged in doing something which will afford him pleasure and energy. So, regular intervals of rest are necessary to hard workers.

The day of rest must be spent in proper manner. We may spend it in visiting our nearest and dearest friends and relatives, in innocent sports or games, or in musical entertainments, or at high jinks too! Recreation is undoubtedly necessary for students, as it helps to revive their interest in their work. But we school-boys may, however, spend a portion of our holiday in revising our text-books, in making up our deficiencies in studies, in reading interesting, good and charming books, and in satisfying our hobbies.

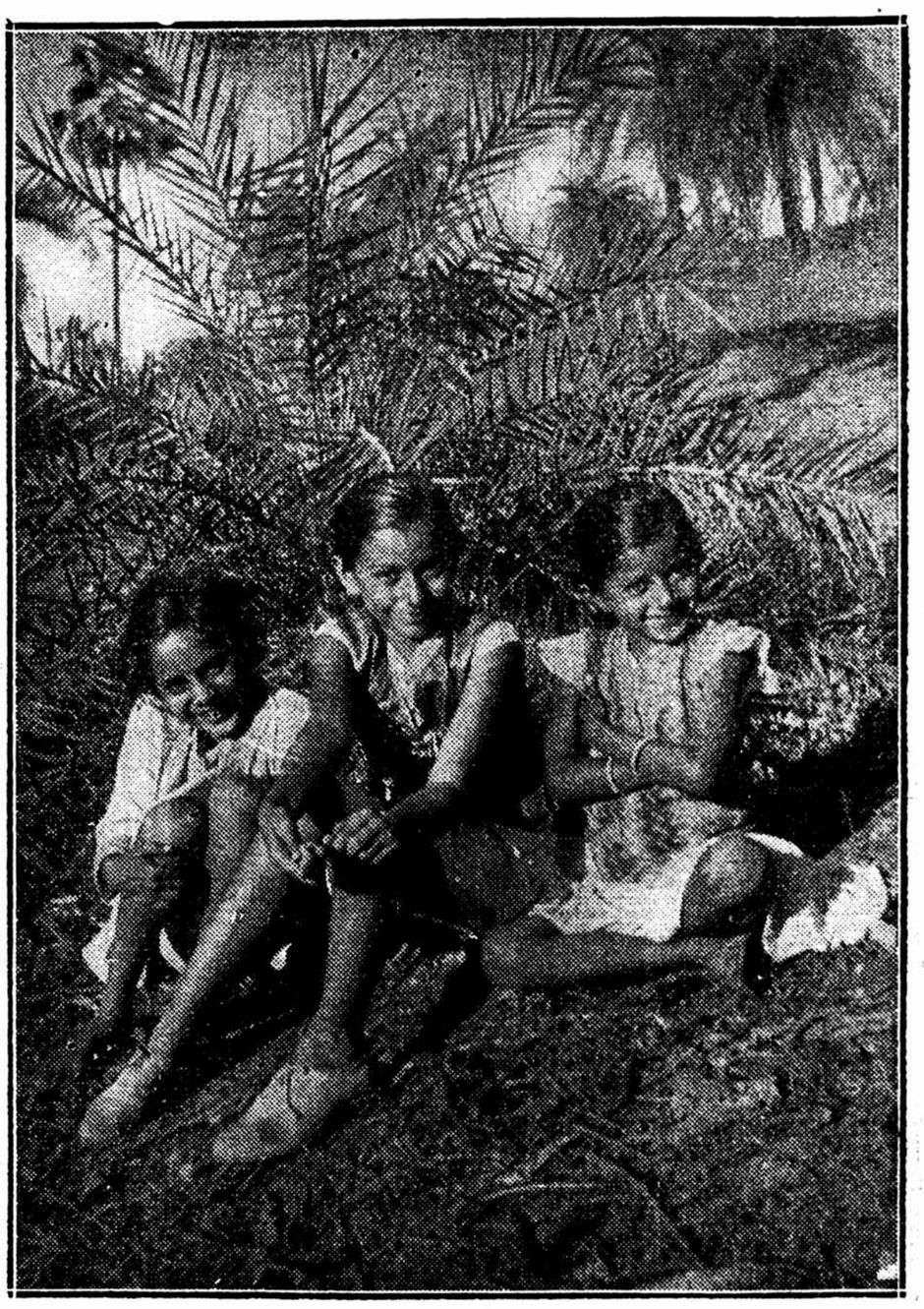
Some persons who are slow in the discharge of their duties convert holidays into days of work. They go on making up their things still left to be done. They work and work all the more heartily, as during the holidays there would be less chances of distraction. But a worker, needs recreation the more to enable him to return to his duty with fresh vim, vigour and vitality in full swing.

As holidays are days of recreation, they may be spent in getting away into the pure air of the country and going to the tops of the hills or mountains, or in enjoying the beautiful scenery on the banks of a sweet and gentle flowing river, or on the shores of a lovely lake, or in playing, swimming, running, etc., and thus we may regain our health.

And we know thoroughly well that 'Health is Wealth'!

DO YOU KNOW THIS?
(By Bro. Jacob Issacs.)

The most quarrelsome creature in the world is the scorpion. Two placed in the same box will always sting each other to death.



These three little girls greet you with smiles on the Spring Special Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". Why not send for the copy, from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, enclosing three annas stamps only.

The first bridge-builder was the spider, and the ropes and the strings of a spider's web are always attached with geometrical accuracy.

The longest single span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph line over the River Kistnah. It is 6,000 feet long.

The oldest statue in the world is of the Sheikh of an Egyptian village. It is believed to be not less than 6,000 years old.

The cocoanut tree is the most valuable of plants. Its wood furnishes beams, rafters, and planks; its leaves umbrellas and clothing; its fruit food, oil, intoxicants, and sugar; its shell domestic utensils; its fibres ropes, sails, and matting.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE
(Sent by Bro. Sambhaji)

This little railway bridge will come in very useful when you play at trains. For the arch part you will want some empty matchboxes, and these you must join together by pushing the tray of one box half-way into the cover of another, so that two boxes are thus joined. Fix them firmly with gum and then join another to these in the same way, and so on.

Before putting the top of the arch—which is made with thin matchbox trays gummed together—in place you must fix the signals. These can be cut off from thick white cardboard. The cross-piece must be painted, and is fixed to the upright piece with a paper-fastener, just tightly enough to allow it to move up and down.

Fix the signals by pushing the ends of them between the matchbox trays at the top of the arch before they are stuck together.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

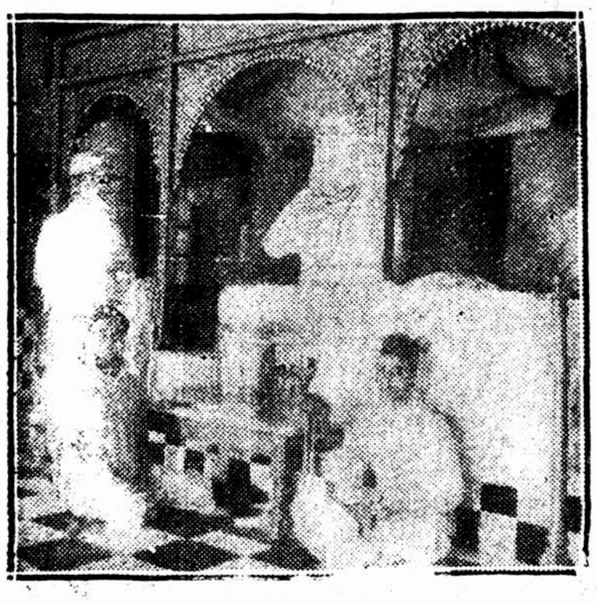
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Interior of a Temple

The Pottery of Sind

Could The British Live Without An Empire?

John Bull's Comparatively Sparsely Populated Empire Is A Standing Provocation In The Midst Of A Land-Hungry And Arming World

"We always hope that the fate befell our predecessors will pass us by. Babylon, Egypt, Rome, Spain, all traversed the same track; and to-day we follow in their footsteps hoping to reach some different goal".

Thus Professor Hawkins, the famous geologist, to the assembled scientists of the British Association

The citizens of the mightiest empire in history, containing most of the few remaining democracies left on this planet, are thinking hard about this empire business. We are asking ourselves, not only whether it is worth while, but where we should be if John Bull abdicated his imperial *role*, or was ever forcibly ejected from his empire, (Writes Mr. C. Patrick Thomsin in (Tit Bits).

It is easy to develop a fallacious economic argument against empire. Take Sweden! She has no empire—and she is the most prosperous country in Europe, and perhaps the world, No unemployment. A high standard of living and education. Only eleven ironclads in her navy. A standing army of only 25,000. A national debt of only £440,000,000—about a twentieth the size of Britain's.

It cost John Bull £60,000,000 to suppress the Arab rising in Iraq in 1920-21; it may cost him as much again to pacify Jews and Arabs in Palestine. His war in South Africa, a relatively small affair, cost £160,000,000.

When the Great War opened, John Bull's national debt stood at £706,000,000. When it ended, the debt was £7,875,642,000. It costs us around £224,000,000 a year to service this colossal debt, the world's biggest?

WHO PAYS?

With British revenue running at £734,000,000, the 1935-36 figure, this amounts to nearly a third of all the income that flows into the public treasury from customs, excise, taxes both direct and indirect, duties, interest, and dividends.

Who pays? The whole British people—from the humblest dole-drawer to the super-tax payer. Every time you strike a match, or light a cigarette, or swallow a piece of bred, pull on a stocking, switch on a light, board a bus or train, get born or married, or die, you pay.

Such is Britain's "cost of empire". Sweden has no such cost. Lucky Sweden! But—there are many cuts!

There are only 7,000,000 Swedes inhabiting a country of 173,500 square miles; while on a British island of not much more than half the size—94,000 square miles—are jammed 46,000,000 people.

Then, Sweden is situated out of the track of Europe's tribal struggles, while Britain is at the very hub of the world clash.

Sweden is rich in forests and minerals and agricultural land, and can produce surpluses of iron, lead, zinc, manganese, wood, arsenic, granite marble, sulphur, coal, paper, pigs, dairy produce. Britain cannot feed her people or her factories, and needs 50,000 tons of foodstuffs and 150,000 tons of raw materials and semi-finished and finished goods dumped *daily* on her docks.

More than a third of her exports are taken by her empire; and she has to fight all the time to maintain that trade and her world trade.

India alone takes £100,000,000 worth of goods from British factories, and sells Britain £130,000,000 of her own products. If India were cut loose from the British Empire, or came under the domination of another power, would Britain retain her present share of Indian trade? The answer is: No.

NIGHTMARE WORLD

Of course, if trade ran freely about the world, John Bull could sustain his 46,000,000 population in his island fields and factories. His factories would flourish. He could carry and bank and manufacture for the world, as he used to (that is how he grew rich).

But the free trade which made Britain great has passed, never to return until mankind achieves something like a world order in place of a welter of sixty jealous national States. If we wonder what Britain would do without her Empire, we must envisage her, not in a Utopian world, but in the world of nightmare—the world of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, the Spanish civil war, the Jew-Arab clash in Palestine, the Japanese war party, the international struggle between Fascism and Communism: the world of to-day.

Stalin controls the world's second largest empire in territorial extent—8,144,000 square miles, with 168,000,000 people. The French empire is the second largest in population terms. It contains 102,000,000 souls in 4,500,000 square miles (the home country covers only 212,600 square miles.)

Holland contains only 8,000,000 Dutchmen, but flies its flag over a rich eastern empire containing around 60,000,000 people. Portugal owns an empire as large again as itself, holding nearly 10,000,000 people.

Even little Denmark, with half the population of London, an army of 12,000 and a tiny navy, has its empire of 50,000 square miles and 50,000 souls.

Italy, dictator-ruled State of 41,000,000 had only a million square miles, with some 2,500,000 people, until Badoglio conquered Ethiopia.

Germany has a population of 65,000,000 in an area of 182,200 square miles—and no colonies. It is difficult for her to by raw materials, for she lacks gold (the British produces 60 per cent. of the world supply), and, while sterling will buy over acast area, the mark is not acceptable outside Germany.

Japan enormously enlarged her

(Continued on page 44)

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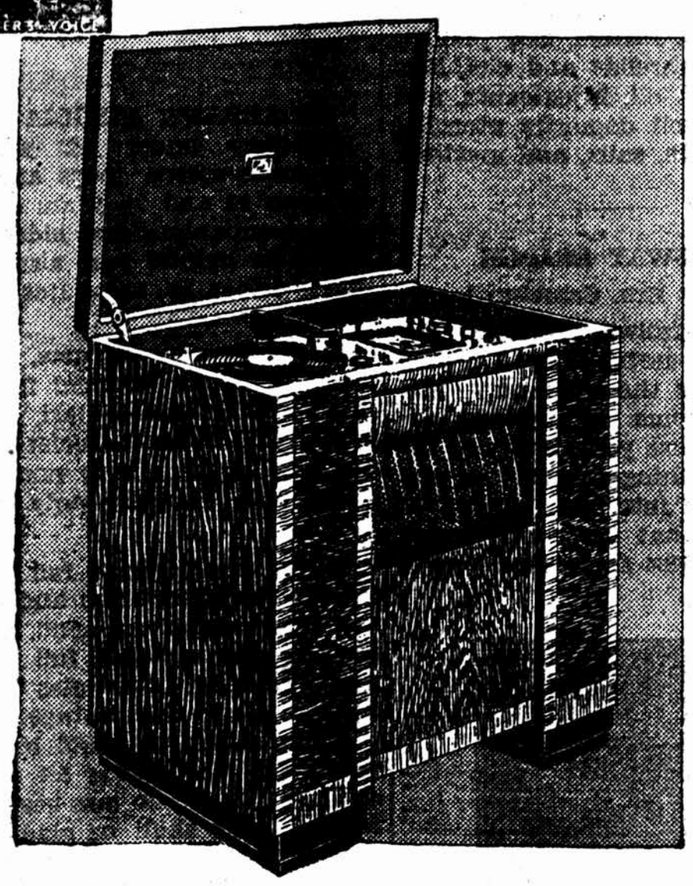

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

AMERICAN 'GRANDMOTHER' AGED 15

Schoolgirl Married To 60-Year-Old Man

The Umatilla (Florida) correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphing on March 9th says:—

Fifteen-year-old Dolly Butler Scates was happy to-day. in the marriage which made her the grandmother of two girls, one older than herself.

"We are getting along even better than I had expected and I wouldn't go back to my folks for all of them," she said when asked about her marriage to 60-year-old Reddick Franklin Scates.

Of her elderly husband, the buxom schoolgirl bride said: "I love him more than ever. I never did like a young man like I do an old man".

Marriage to Scates, a citrus grove tender, made her the stepmother of six of her husband's children by his first wife. They range in age from 13 to 35, and there are two granddaughters who are 13 and 17.

"I Was A Naughty Girl Who Told Fibs"

Mrs. Roosevelt Reveals She Was No Little George Washington

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recalls in her autobiography that she was a naughty little girl who told fibs.

She also tells how, as a very young girl, she insisted on sampling a glass of beer, and has not cared for it since.

Writing in a monthly magazine the President's wife says her childhood "habit of lying" made her a great trial to her mother.

One of her earlier recollections is of attending a convent in France, where she was treated with aloofness by the other little girls.

"One of the girls swallowed a penny" she recalls. "The excitement was great; every attention was given her. She was the centre of everybody's interest. I longed to be in her place. One day I went to one of the Sisters and told her that I had swallowed a penny. I think it must have been evident that my story was not true, but I could not be shaken, so they sent for my mother and told her that they did not believe me. She took me away in disgrace. Understanding as I do now my mother's character, I realise how terrible it must have seemed to her to have a child who would lie.....

She did not understand that a child may lie from fear; I myself never understood it until I reached the age where I suddenly realized that there was nothing to fear".

The beer episode occurred in Germany. Concerning it she writes:

"We often went to the cafes and the older people drank steins of beer with the delicious-looking foam on top. I saw little German children drinking it too. I begged my father to let me have one of the small mugs like the other children. He refused for a while and then said: "Very well, but remember you have to drink the whole glass". I promised without a suspicion of the horror before me. When I took my first taste I found I had something very bitter which I could hardly swallow. I was a disillusioned and disappointed child, but I had to finish the glass. Never since then have I cared for beer.

WORLD'S TEN MOST HANDSOME MEN

Hollywood Film Star's Selections

Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. George Bernard Shaw are among the ten men selected by film star Madeleine Carroll as her idea of the world's most handsome men.

Her selection, which she carefully explains is not given in order of beauty, is President Roosevelt, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Eden, Signor Toscanini, the famous musician; Mr. Waverill Harriman, American railway magnate; Colonel Lindbergh, Gene Tunney, Mr. Raymond Guest, the polo player; Baron von Cramm, German tennis star, and Rear-Admiral Byrd, Polar explorer.

It is noteworthy that Miss Carroll does not include any Hollywood stars in her selection. Explaining her choice, she said:—

"To use the word handsome to describe mere good looks is wrong. Few young men are handsome. A man becomes so only after he has attained some goal by his efforts and by trying his courage and developing his intellect."

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SHE IS "BOY" NOW!

Transformation Complete In Eight Months

Seventeen-years-old Alan Caldwell—formerly Ellen Caldwell, of Crewe—is now officially a boy, after nearly 17 years as a girl.

"Father took me to the local registrar and had me registered as a boy. I am glad of it," said Alan.

FINAL OPERATION.

Alan is employed at the Cheese Hall Hotel, Crewe—as a barman now, but until December he chatted with customers as a barmaid.

He has been wearing masculine clothes for some weeks, and it is expected he will shortly undergo a final operation which will complete the transformation from girl to boy.

A relative told the "Sunday Dispatch" that the change had been going on for about eight months.

BEWARE OF LIPS LIKE THESE

A Hollywood Warning

Hollywood.—No man, said a makeup-wise woman should propose until he has seen the girl's lips, sans lipstick, because—

"The shape of a woman's mouth gives the whole story of her nature".

Explained Lillian Rosine, who applies makeup to the faces of the movie stars at a major studio: "If a man wants to know what kind of treatment to expect from his beloved, let him look at her lips. All the keys are there".

The keys, she said, are these:

Thin, straight lips pressed close together—"you'll never win an argument from her".

The rosetened mouth, praised by poets—"you'll never have your own way. She will pout until you give in".

Full, rounded lips—"Lovely, but don't forget that other men think so, too. If you are the jealous type, avoid this girl."

Lips that curve down at the corners—:"She can't take a joke".

These, said Miss Rosine, are infallible signals.

HONEYMOONING FOR TWO YEARS

Boman-Behrom Of Bombay Find Holidaying In Europe All Too Brief

The following appears in a London contemporary:—

Beauty and wealth . . . married two years ago and still honeymooning! That't the happy state of Mrs. Boman-Behrom and her husband, retired industrial pioneer and Indian cement king, now at the Waldorf.

"We originally planned to take one year for our honeymoon," laughs Mrs. Boman-Behrom, strangely blonde and exotically beautiful.

"Our home is in Bombay. From there we went to Paris, Vienna and Budapest. It was all too short.

"We wanted another year. Now that's over, too. And we're still on the go! I guess our honeymoon will be continuous."

Her grey-blue eyes burn with excitement. Her voice is very deep, musical.

"There's nothing doing in Paris," she exclaims. "Here there's everything! And your shops are so wonderful. I've bought and bought and bought shoes, hats, dresses!

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

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WRESTLING IN JAPAN

UNLIKE JIU-JITSU WHICH IS MORE MODERN AND BETTER KNOWN ABROAD, THE ART OF SUMO HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY POPULAR IN JAPAN FROM REMOTEST TIMES

Admirers of of Japan take her very seriously; the tea ceremony, the flower arrangemeit, the calligraphy—all have their devotees who declare that they are perfectly wonderful and deep beyond all Occidental depths. But Sumo, or wrestling they have never succeeded in taking seriously, though Sumo was never more popular than it is to-day in Japan. There are two seasons, both brief ones at the New Year and in May, but it also goes on at any time. Wrestlers go on tour and are as great an attraction in countr. places as a circus. (writes Mr. A. Morgan Young in the "Manchester Guardian".

The platform is not unlike a boxing ring but is smaller, resting, according to tradition on sixteen rice bales, with posts at the four corners, and the wrestler who puts his foot outside the ring losses that bout. As in boxing, the umpire is also on the platform with the contestants. He is clothed in garments of ceremony and uses a fan with eloquent gestures. Before him, ready for the fray, crouch the champions naked except for a lion-cloth wound about them. They are huge and fat, as different from the ordinary Japanese as a bulldog is different from a fox terrier, and they bend forward, with their hands on the ground before them and their faces raised, glaring at one another. At th eumpire's signal they leap forward, embrace, and push with all their might.

THE UMPIRE'S PART

To the foreign onlooker there seems to be little in the performance except the pushing. With their sub-human faces and a womanish coiffure they push and they grunt, they grunt and they push, and the best of so many bouts has it. At times they vary the position and even heave one another through the air. In fact, there are supposed to be twelve throws, twelve twists, twelve lifts and twelve throws over-back. The number strike one as artificial and as having little relation to the facts; but the umpires are terribly alert and conscientious, and it is said in the good old days the entertainment would sometimes end with the umpire drawing his shot sword and committing "harakiri" because the patrons of sport expressed their displeasure at his decisions. It is hard to believe this, because if it were the case to-day audience would clamour for the "harakiri" every time; it would be even more popular than the wrestling.

Though fat, the wrestlers are said to be hard and E. J. Harrison tells a story (in "The Fighting Spirit of Japan") of Taiho, a great wrestler of the first decade of this century, inviting an American gentleman to kick him in the stomach. The American swung his foot with a will, but Taiho swung his huge stomach to meet it and the kicker had a painful fall and a still more painful foot.

SPECIAL BREED

In old days, apparently, kicking was included in the recognized forms of attack for the professional name Kehaya of a champion meant "kicker". But in 23 B.C. Nomi-no-Sukune challenged Kehaya, who was so well worsted that he died on the spot from injuries received, and Sukune became the god of wrestlers and had many shrines dedicated to him. Wrestling in early days was regarded as a necessary part of the training of a warrior, and it is recorded that in the ninth century the throne was wrestled for by two sons of the deceased Mikado. It is rather odd that wrestling after being given a pre-eminent place among milittary arts, dropped out of account as part of a soldier's training, and the wrestlers became an hereditary cast—constantly recruited from the general population by the selection of likely up-and-coming farmers' sons. There they are to-day, bred to type till they are almost a different species. By tradition they are terrible fellows among the ladies. They and the old-style actors are supposed to hold almost a monopoly in sex appeal.

NO COMPARISONS.

How does the Japanese wrestling compare with the Greco-Roman or the catch-as-catch-men? There has been no real opportunity to test it. In the obscurer wrestling-halls in the Japanese ports foreign sailors sometimes get a salary for being defeated nightly, and throw in agonised contortions for good measure; but neither Gama, the Indian wrestler, nor such Occidental wrestlers as have offered to have a try have succeeded in arranging a match. Harrison, who testifies to the hardness of their fat, says they are short in the wind and have very short bouts; so we may take it as certain that such exhibitions as that of Madrali and Hackenschmidt, when the Terrible Turk, with his arms round Hackenschmidt's waist, hugged him for twenty minutes on end without being able to overcome the resistance of the Russian's abdominal muscles, will never be seen on the Sumo stage.

Sumo is a Japanese speciality, and all Japanese specialities are enjoying abnormal popularity under the nationalistic mania which has infected the whole world today and has infected Japan rather worse than most countries. But this only means that it may at any time pass away and become historical or even legendary. No form of athletic prowess has contributed less to human culture, and no specialisation has been more unprofitable. When the time comes for this passing the historian will be puzzled by such records as it has left. E. J. Harrison and J. Inouye, who were both personal friends and admirers of Taiho, the twentieth-century champion, one has mentioned, disagree seriously in describing him. According to Harrison he was six feet high and weighed three hundred pounds: Inouye declares that he was six feet four and weighed four hundred pounds. You pay your money and you take your choice.

DISTINCT FROM JIU-JITSU.

When one speaks of Japanese wrestling to people who have not lived in Japan, one is almost invariably asked, "Isn't that jiu-jitsu?" The answer is in the negative, and it is explained that they are entirely different things. Yet they are not so unconnected as the foreign student of jiu-jitsu generally thinks. Wrestling is recorded as being an important sport in the legendary B.C. times, and it was so far conventionalised that the "forty-eight throws" were known over seven centuries ago. But it was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that a Chinese doctor named Chin, who studied Japanese wrestling, laid the foundations of that series of grips and tricks that has diverged so completely from Sumo that it has become a new and efficient art of self-defence. Jiu-jitsu is now the chief occupation in the Butokuden, or Halls of the Military Arts; and its value has been so well recognised abroad that, while there are dozens of books in English on jiu-jitsu, there is hardly any literature of Sumo. The tale of Japan's debt to China will probably never be completed, and it is probable that few Japanese to-day have any idea that they owe so celebrated a Japanese accomplishment to a Chinese. But for the present it is the fat wrestlers who draw the crowds. They swagger on to the platform with their highly decorated aprons of honour over their loin-cloths, and display their immense limbs and bellies to the cheering multitude. They challenge each other like bulls, and they grunt and push till one is acclaimed the winner, and they grow fatter still on the plaudits of the crowd and the entertainments of wealthy men who honour themselves in feasting them, not to speak of the lavish gifts of lovesick ladies. But it would not be very rash to prophesy that in another hundred years they will be as as dead as the brontosaurus, which they rather resemble.

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TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Be Thou Thine Own Doctor

A FORGOTTEN RULE OF MEDICAL ETHICS

By Dr. Sarma K. Lakshman

It must by now be widely known that in Nature-cure there are no remedies of a dangerous nature, as there are in other systems. In Allopathy they use violent and deadly drugs, such as mercury and arsenic, and they use them in heavy doses repeated without any limit. It would be greatly in the interests of humanity, if we get some legal restrictions placed on the use of all poisonous and unnatural remedies —and that not only by so-called unqualified men, but also by the diploma-holding doctors,—and if the law on medical accountability for untoward consequences be made more real and effective for the protection of the people.

Many drugs, commonly unsuspected, are also deadly; the free and excessive use of quinine is one of the great evils to be also combated. Of course, quinine is not such a deadly drug as mercury or arsenic; but leaving out these two embodied devils for the present, we can say that quinine caused disease looms largest of all. I have come across innumerable cases of constitutions wrecked by long-continued quinine dosage. This drug sets up a chronic and obstinate catarrh of the whole digestive canal; it ruins the two great vital organs, the spleen and the liver; it even gets a logment in the brain and weakens the mind; and such cases are a sore trial to the honest Nature-curer.

Vaccination And Syphilis

Nearly all the syphilis that now prevails is based on a mercury diathesis. "Diathesis" is the technical name for the change of the bodily substance for the worse, due to the constant assaults with drugs and other foreign matter. Vaccination also has a good deal to do with syphilitic decay; the Royal commission on vaccination as a result of which the conscience—clause was introduced in England published very damnatory evidence on this head. Dr. Lindlahr and others have shown that the vaccine diathesis has a definite causal relation to the large increase in the proportion of mothers with diseased breasts —hence unable to feed their babies.

Who Are The Quacks?

It is but fair that some people should take up the thankless and onerous task of warning the people against these things. Of course this earns for us the wrath of the less enlightened members of the medical profession. This is always the real reason for the outcry against so-called "quacks" which is raised from time to time. The wiser and more honest allopath as a rule does not join it.

Who is the real quack? Not he that treats himself, and is willing to teach others to treat themselves, in an absolutely natural, non-violent, drugless way. The true quack is he that plays at "curing diseases" with so-called remedies, which are themselves diseases in a highly potential form—thus substituting a more deadly disease for a mild and harmless one. And in this, I contend there is absolutely no difference between the man who has secured a diploma and the one that has not.

Let me tell you in passing, that there are honest allopaths who feel the prevalence of quackery in their own ranks and the unfairness of the clamour against outsiders. To give only one instance at a meeting of the British Medical Association, Sir James Barr, the Vice-President, had to snub a younger member who raised the question of what should be done to put down what he called quackery. Sir James pointed out in reply that quackery is in their own ranks, and that in every case the first trial is given to medical treatment, and other treatment was resorted to only in despair of success by medicine; so it was their own fault, that people had to go to men outside their profession.

The Ethics Of Medicine

In the eyes of all sane thinking men the titled doctor, who does not handle drugs with fear and trembling, who does not actually warn his patients against deadly drugs, like arsenic, mercury and iodine, and positively refuse to use them, except in homoeopathic doses and that only once or twice, is a far more dangerous quack than any one else. Will the medical profession accept this maxim of ethics?

Some there are in the medical ranks, who, out of sheer dishonest envy seek to annex to themselves any of the methods of Nature-Cure and claim an exclusive right to the use of these methods. A lifetime of experience, observation and study has shown to me the utter want of capacity of an Allopathic doctor to understand the true-spirit—the rationale of Nature-cure—and to employ it successfully. There is a vast difference between the Nature-cure and the so-called medical science; the latter fosters a mentality, which is hostile to honest and legitimate Nature-cure. The two systems work in diametrically opposite directions, as I have shown by tangible proofs in my look and I am prepared to furnish more, if necessary. Nature-cure has to undo the evil done by medicine, before it can succeed in its healing work.

Dr. Trall, a celebrated professor of medical science, who after bitter experience became a Nature-curer, has recorded his emphatic conviction, that the average allopathic doctor is infinitely less capable of understanding the scientific principles that are at the root of Nature-cure practice.

Such being the case, who is the layman and who is the doctor, when the system to be followed is drugless? Common sense and honesty tell us in no uncertain tones that the allopath is here the layman and not the one that has both theoretical and practical knowledge of Nature-cure. Patients should beware of allopaths in this matter.

Medical Freedom

The only remedy for all these evils is to conduct a world-wide propaganda; so as to give every man an opportunity to know the truth about drugs and the fact that there is a safe, efficient, drugless art of healing. Whoever coming to know this sets about learning the Nature-cure, will then and there achieve medical freedom, for himself and his family. He will cease to be a victim of exploitation by a close trade union of medical men whose chief interest is to give relief and not to cure.

It is not at all expected, that Nature-cure would become popular even to the extent of sharing largely in the patronage of the public, side by side with 'medical science.' But it is in the fitness of things, that every sensible man should have a chance that way. Well intentioned doctors can assist in this good work, without any fear of noticeably curtailing their own gains; for after all, few have the sanity and culture needed, to realise the infinite superiority of Natural ways. Most people would fall to thinking that Nature-cure is just an alternative to allopathy, a more troublesome and privative one, to be resorted to only in case allopathy fails. It is invariably the case, that Nature-cure is not resorted to until all other available hopes have failed.

Safety

Nature-cure is demonstrably more efficient than medicine, for very plain reason that it works with Nature, whereas medicine mostly works against Her ways.

But safety, freedom from injurious after-effects, is more important than mere effectiveness. As Dr. Robert Walter said, "If I cannot do good let me (at least) do no evil." I quote from memory. And there is no system as safe as Nature-cure; if any one says the contrary, let him first remove the beam in his own eye, before trying to take out the mote in some other's eye, as was remarked by an honest and wise allopath.

Unfortunate Cases

We do hear, but very rarely, of cases, where a patient has died after coming to Nature; and in such cases an envious and dishonest attempt is made to prosecute the guide who last directed the treatment. Considering the very large number of cases of allopathic malpractice, which recover wonderfully under Nature-cure, these cases are a microscopic quantity, and it is very foolish on the part of doctors to make any fuss. Are they prepared to submit to an impartial inquiry—presided over by laymen—as to the comparative safety of the rival systems? If and when they are so ready, let them consider what to do in such cases; till then it would be wise for them to "let sleeping dogs lie."

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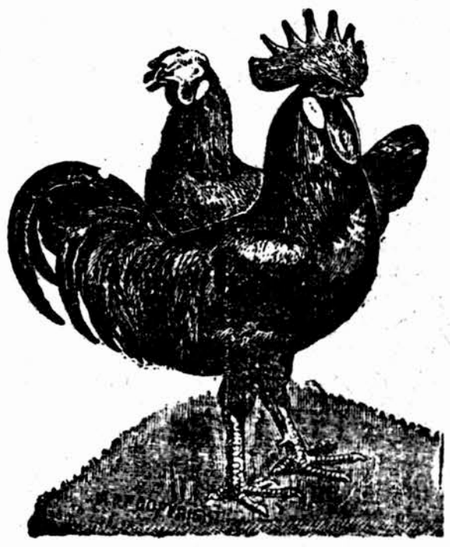

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Could The British Live Without An Empire?

(Continued from Page 40)

empire when she grabbed Manchuria, with 30,000,000 people and rich mineral resources. She now has some 120,000,000 people under her imperial hand; but, with a home population of 64,000,000 in a world whose nations restrict immigration and shut out or ration Japanese goods, she still feels land-and-market and raw-material hungry, and her expansionist party see no reason—beyond British and American warships, and Russian aeroplanes—why Nippon should not control China as Britain controls India.

THE CLASH.

In the old days the United States took the world's surplus and refused the mixture into a new imperial power which has extended its dominion, by conquest, annexation, purchase, lease and treaty, over 700,000 square miles and 12,000,000 people—in terms of trade value, the world's second richest empire. The American Empire is pretty full, and there is a home population of 122,000,000 in an area about the size of China, which land sustains 400,000,00.

John Bull can claim the population pressure excuse for empire. The United Kingdom is the third most densely populated national area on earth, with 504.7 persons per square mile. Only Belgium and Holland exceed that, with 698.8 and 610.5 respectively—unless you count Monaco, whose 22,-153 population work at 2,770 to the square mile.

Population density in the continental United States runs out at 41.3 per square mile, in Japan proper at 433.3, Germany at 360.7, Italy at 349.1, France at 196.9, European Russia 61, and Asiatic Russia 4. Those figures illuminate the population end of the clash between 'haves' and 'have-nots'.

EMPTY CONTINENT.

In pre-war years, the annual migration from Britain aggregated 350,000. In 1934, however, 16,000 more citizens returned from Empire lands than went out! In this virtual dry-up of migration lies the explanation of the relative emptiness of John Bull's Empire.

Population density in Canada is 2.8 per square mile; in New Zealand, 14.9; in British Honduras, 5.9; in South Africa, 17.1; in Newfoundland, 6.6; in British Guiana, 3.5. Australia is an empty Continent where a population less than London's by two million insists on keeping as its own private preserve a potentially rich land covering nearly 3,000,000 square miles. Australia's population density is 2.2.

John Bull's empty Emire is a standing provocation in the midst of a land-hungry and arming world.

Mother country and Dominions are now alarmed at the consequences of their respective policies. "We must people our country", cry the spokesmen of Australia and New Zealand. Just how this is to be done nobody seems to know. Apparently it cannot be done by babies. The birth-rate in these dominions, as in Britain and most other countries except Japan and Russia, is either stationary or falling.

And the problem for mankind as a whole? Well, what is your view?

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NOBEL PRIZE AWARD

Nazis Put Obstacles In Ossietzky's Way

The money award made to Carl von Ossietzky as part of the Nobel Peace Prize has now arrived in Germany, as it had to under the German foreign currency regulations, which compel every German subject to place holdings of foreign exchange at the disposal of the Reichsbank.

Since its arrival Herr von Osseitzky has been subjected to considerable pressure by the German police. He is being cut off more and more from the outside world, and it is clearly the hope of the German authorities that the outside world will forget all about him.

He himself has not yet acknowledged receipt of the money sent from Oslo. His daughter is now living in Sweden, and her guardian has applied to the German authorities so that Herr von Ossietzky may be allowed to send the money needed for her to live on and to pursue her studies. So far the application has remained unanswered. It would seem that nothing of the large sum awarded to Herr von Ossietzky is available either for his daughter or for himself.

Waffles: I hear you rode on the cow-catcher of a locomotive once. I bet you were scared.

Sorghum: You bet, I didn't know what minute I was going to be hit by an auto.

WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP IN BERLIN?

A new development in the fight for the world heavy-weight title is Max Schmeling's challenge to Jim Braddock to meet him in Berlin at the Olympia Stadium. Braddock has already agreed in principle but the question of the purse has not yet been settled. If the fight takes place in Germany, it will be at the Olympic Stadium in Berlin and in view of the Coronation in England in May and the Paris Exhibition it is expected that a number of overseas visitors will be in Europe in June.

The German promoter, Rothenburg, is planning a new experiment to improve the view even farther by raising the ring on a kind of stage. The price of tickets will vary between 3 marks and 100 to 150 Marks.

A BRIDGE IS PAID FOR WITH ONIONS

CAIRO.—The Egyptian Government has recently ordered a Nile Bridge to be constructed by the firm of Krupp. Krupp's bill for this amounts to approximately £145,572, and the Cairo government does not intend to settle this amount in cash. A considerable part of the sum, namely £35,000 is to be paid in onions. A similar deal was made once before between the Egyptian and the Reich governments, when in 1935 the former purchased an Embassy building in Berlin, which was paid altogether in onions. The onion is one of Egypt's chief export goods, and for some years past Germany has been the largest importer of this commodity: so much so, indeed, that the prices quoted on the Egyptian Onion Market have been regulated by the German demand.

TEST MATCHES

Queer Comments By Cricket Scribe

A cricket Scribe in the "Straits Times" of Singapore has been thinking. And on "The Futility of Test Matches", he asks, "Has it ever struck any reader what a stupid waste of time and human endeavour the whole thing is?" He goes on:

"I have been at some pains to work it all out and have discovered that Don Bradman has dissipated in cricket strokes the muscular energy which would have been sufficient to slay 17,431 rabbits in Paramatta Province, N.S.W., or, alternatively, to fell 18 acres of prickly pear in Woolamoomba.

"Verity, likewise, has expended on mother earth the pressure required to flatten eleven tons of Yorkshire pudding in the steel foundries of Sheffield; while the total amount of running done by both sides in the latest Tests would have sufficed to carry a letter at an average speed of 19 miles an hour slightly over two and a half times around the globe."

"Well, Bill, how goes things?"

"That's just what I'm trying to find out," said Bill, looking up from his job of cleaning the henhouse. "I bought these hens for our Jimmy, I pays for the food for 'em, mother buys the eggs from Jimmy, Jimmy eats 'em, and I'm just wondering whether the darned things pay."

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OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Sit-Down Strikes

by N. J.

The recent discussion in the Legislative Assembly upon the amendment moved by Sir Frank Noyce to the Payment of Wages Act was revealing for more than one reason. The bill laid down that an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is requird to work if, although present in such a place, he refused to carry out his work. In other words, Sir Frank Noyce sought to make what are known as 'sit-down' or 'stay-in' strikes illegal. Though such novel methods of demonstration are the latest fashion in workers' demonstrations both in Europe and America, they are as yet a rarity in India. Sir Frank, however, gifted with foresight as he was, attempted to provide for a likely contingency in good time. Naturally his Bill was toutly opposed by Labour leaders in the Assembly as going out of one's way to safeguard the interests of employers, and as effecting an uncalled-for restriction in the operation of the Payment of Wages Act. It was condemned as Sir Frank's parting gift to capitalists. Ultimately it was left to Mr Bhulabhai Desai to draft an amendment which would serve to reconcile the opposing views. The agreed formula no doubt makes the sit-down strikes ilegal, but neither does it leave any loopholes to employers to misuse the terms of the amendment.

* * *

Political Protest

I nave observed above that sit-down strikes are practically unknown in India. I must qualify my statement by saying that it is so only in the industrial disputes. For India was perhaps the first country in the world to utilise such methods as a means of political protest. One yet remembers with a thrill of pride, how in those heroic days of the Civil Disobedience movement thousands and thousands of men, women and even children used to sit down bravely and peacefully in defiance of arbitrary police orders not to do this or that. Unmindful of the scorching sun or the pouring rain, those brave Satyagrahis sat on again and again, in city and in country, and gladly welcomed the lathis of the police, and even the bayonets of the military. It was a supreme exhibition of the new spiritual strength that Mahatma Gandhi had instilled into the heart of the nation. By their very meekness and humility, the followers of Mahatmaji had for a time paralysed all the vaunted power of the British Raj. An American journalist aptly observed then that the whole Indian nation seemed to him to have gone on strike. And one may add that in many cases it was a sit-down strike, as we in Bombay at any rate very well know

* * * *

Pleasant Pastime

The cult of the sit-down strike is being followed mainly in France and America. The strikers in those countries have almost perfected their methods, and it seems as if a sit-down strike is the most effective way of making their grievances felt. The main merit of a sit-down strike, of course, lies in the fact that the employers cannot utilise black-legs to run the factories. Not only that but they are in constant dread that their plant and machinery will be damaged by the strikers. The latter on their part make all the necessary provisions beforehand, to make their "sitting-in" as pleasant a pastime as possible. They supply themselves first, with a liberal ration of food,—otherwise a sit-down strike may develop into a starve-out ordeal! Then there are gramophones, playing cards and occasional dancing programmes to beguile the tedium of sitting-in. The greatest "bonhomie" marks the whole proceedings, and the employees soon find it more advantageous to concede the demands of the workers than to observe a compulsory holiday. Occasionally, however, the long arm of the law is invoked to eject the strikers, and scenes of great disorder and even rioting are witnessed. The recent general Motors' Workers strike in the United States is a case in point.

* * *

Original Use

From the economic and political fields to social and personal affairs is, of course, a natural transition. And instances have already occurred of enterprsing folks utilising the sit-in strikes for the redress of their private grievances. There were, for example, the customers of a certain pub in Illinois, who decided to mark their protest of the increase in the price of beer by sitting in the shop all day—and slaking their thirst with water! In vain did the pub owner try to "draw them in" by sipping a glass of beer before them with a good deal of evident relish. The blandishment did not work, and the shop-keeper had ultimately to restore the prices to the old level.

Still more original use of the sit-in strike was the one resorted to by a vaudeville artist in Missouri. Mr. Harold Hulen, for that was our hero's name, was very much in love with Miss Florence Hurlburt, and for a year on end he was assiduously wooing and proposing to her. The girl, however, according to the wont of girls, could not make up her mind even at the end of one complete year whether to marry Mr. Hulen or not.

* * *

Sit-In Sanctions

This was too much for the lovelorn Swain and when he received his next (and 105th!) refusal, he proceeded to take matters into his own hands,—and apply sit-in sanctions! He armed himself with a chain and padlock, some books and magazines, a rubber cushion and a supply of eatables, and on receiving a fresh and final No, he chained himself to the balcony of Miss Hurlburt's flat, inflated his cushion and sat down upon it—until such time as his amorosa relented! It was no doubt a master-stroke of genius, and all the pleadings and threatenings of the lady would not make him budge one inch from his cushion. After this novel strike had run on for twenty-four hours, Miss Hurlburt grew thoroughly desparate and implored the Mayor of the town to relieve her from this unenviable impasse. The Mayor, however, was a man of the world and he advised her "Seeing what is happening out in Michigan I don't know but what your surest way out would be to marry him!" And though Reuter has not vouchsafed us the sequel of this very interesting episode, one hopes the lady did, after duly liberating Mr Hulen from his self-imposed chains!

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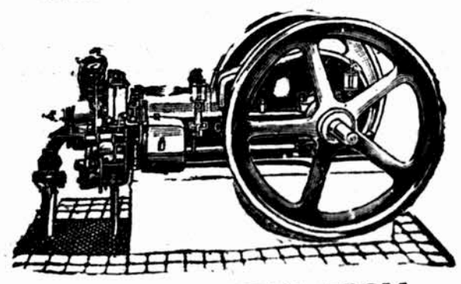

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In The World Of Bridge

RESOURCEFULNESS

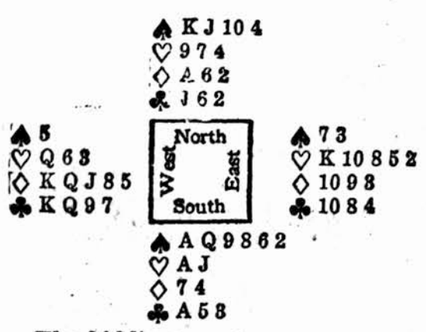
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

South was not very well pleased with his contract in the hand below. His bidding had not been overbold; the trouble was that the dummy was not as useful as he had hoped. He could very well have dispensed with the Jack and ten of trumps if he could have substituted the Queen of hearts for one of the spot-cards—or even the ten and nine of clubs for the six and deuce. But in spite of the apparent hopelessness of his task, he succeeded in bringing home his contract.

South, Dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

Art. 1849—Rel. Feb. 7



The bidding:

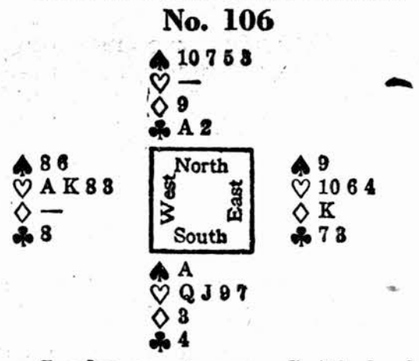
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ◇	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West opened the King of diamonds and declarer considered his resources. He was apparently sure to lose a diamond, a heart and two clubs. But after some thought he saw that a throw-in might develop if West held both the King-Queen of clubs and if East could be kept off the lead.

He therefore permitted the King of diamonds to hold the first trick. West continued with the Queen of diamonds, dummy winning with the Ace. A low heart was led and South ducked with the Jack in order to get rid of his losing heart without allowing East to obtain the lead. West won with the Queen of hearts and led the Jack of diamonds. South ruffed, drew trumps, and cashed the Ace of hearts, Dummy was entered with a third round of trumps and dummy's last heart was ruffed.

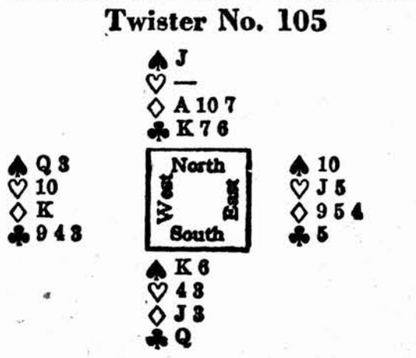
The stage was now set for the throw-in and declarer hopefully led a low club from his hand. West won with the Queen and had his choice between leading a diamond which would give declarer a ruff in one hand and a discard in the other; and a club which would permit South to make both the Ace and Jack.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 106



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 105



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads the low diamond and wins with dummy's Ace. A diamond is returned to the Jack and West's best discard is a low club. South overtakes the Queen of clubs with dummy's King and makes the ten of diamonds. West must discard the heart and is promptly thrown in with a club. If West now leads a low spade, dummy is good; if the Queen of spades, South makes both spades.

WILL WALTZ WIN WARS?

(Continued from page 1)

one of them) and must be allowed, results notwithstanding.

Spiritualism And Science

Mr. Kureishi has run a great length while dealing with Indian spiritualism. The sum and substance of what he says is that it is their too rigid conception of Indian spirituality that renders the Indian much looked down upon by the Westerners; it is because the India places his spirituality on a higher plane that he is to suffer a segregated position among the peoples of the world. Here again I would vote against Mr. Kureishi. In fact I haven't understood him at all. Does he by denouncing our claim to a higher spirituality mean that our spiritual outlook is in any way inferior to that of the Westerner? Or does he mean to teach the Indians how to adapt themselves to the ever progressing attainments that could be termed, in short, Science. If the latter, I join hands with him. If he means the first thing I regret I would not. Mr. Kureishi forgets that the so-called progressive countries of the world have become advanced during the last century and in conditions that were favourable from the international stand-point, however, unsettled might have been their internal affairs. They had revolutions, revolutions that had to overcome no foreign suppression, revolutions that had their full and free play, revolutions in which the peoples of the respective countries had opportunities to work them for rebuilding their nations on a sounder footing based on Science. And India! India's position during the period Science made great strides was entirely different; India, much though she desired to keep pace with the times, could not have the opportunity to do so. In a word, it will need a free India and then perhaps an internal revolution to rebuild herself.

To conclude may I join with Mr. Kureishi in sighing over the "sight of glorious buildings in Europe alive with happy people and all the wonderful modern innovations."

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES!

(Continued from page 3)

functions as destroyer of his clothes, he will not swear at him and regard himself as a martyr "out in India," but will consider that the destruction of his linen has little cosmic importance and that the sun will rise all the same the next day; if his picnic or party is spoilt by an unwelcome visitor, he will console himself with the reflection that things have gone wrong from the beginning of creation and even the gods had their share of troubles. For wisely did the Irishman say that the only thing to prevent what's past is to put a stop to it before it happened.

That, indeed, is the way to conquer troubles. It is by cultivating a feeling that, after all, most of our troubles do not really mean much in the end even to ourselves, while the worst troubles do not ultimately matter in the universe and have no cosmic significance. We need to rise above ourselves, go beyond our petty selves and develop an objective and impersonal outlook on man and things. Such an attitude may be difficult, but it is not impossible. It is a question of mental training and a result of mental integration. Worry regarding troubles and futile regrets about misfortunes can be prevented by such a sense of proportion, such a resignation based on hope, such zest for impersonal interests It is wise to ponder and brood over our troubles only if we can remove them; if we cannot remove them, we should think of other things; and just before going to sleep, a worried man should, it is said, think of nothing at all. For it to do nothing is, as Oscar Wilde said, the most difficult thing in the world, to think of nothing when we are upset is salutary. So I implore you to think of nothing if you want to pack up your troubles before you fall asleep.

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World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 8)

Off, in Atlantic City. This year Mr. Edge travelled a thousand miles from Florida in order to keep his pledge. The handshake takes place exactly at noon on Easter Sunday at a busy street corner in Atlantic City and always draws a large crowd. Mr. Off is the Finance Commissioner of Atlantic City.

* * *

Surplus Women!

Figures that have just been collected by the Government show that—including all ages—there are nearly 25,900,000 females against 24,000,000 males, in Britain.

If adults only are considered, there are 1,000,000 more women than men. The Government is considering the question of emigration as one way out of the difficulty In Australia and Canada there are hundreds of thousands of young men of British birth or descent who are anxious to marry, but who are unable to do so because there are not enough girls to go round. Negotiations are taking place with the Dominion Governments to see whether schemes of emigration can be drawn up. It is hoped that British girls who want to settle in the Empire can be assisted to do so by the provision of passages and jobs when they arrive in the new country.

* * *

Pharaoh's Bone

The Loch Ness Monster is now eclipsed by the bone of a Pharaoh which Lady Alexander Seton brought to Scotland from a tomb at Gizeh, and which appears to have been responsible for several sudden illnesses and two fires.

A mysterious figure in robes wanders through Lady Seton's Scottish home and during this Easter week-end the bone fell unaccountably out of its glass case. With a disarming frankness, which hitherto no professional Egyptologist has shown, Sir Alexander Seton has announced that his wife will travel to Egypt, and return the bone.

An Egyptologist who has some authentic stories of relics which had created similar havoc says that the Egyptian rooms in the British Museum are far more peaceful at midnight than popular imagination will allow. And in his view, the succession of deaths among those who helped Mr. Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon to discover the tomb of Tutankhamen, though striking and even disquieting, was not beyond the reach of the long arm of coincidence.

* * *

A Mussolini Story

Sir John Squire has written a curious book of reminiscences, "The Honey-suckle and the Bee". Not knowing where to begin to remember, the author determined to walk alone from London to Devonshire and to include in his narrative such memories as were inspired by the places he passed and the people he met.

At one point in this literary 'hike', he has occasion to recall his meeting with Mussolini. The interview took place in the Palazzo Venezie, and the Duce's enormous audience chamber made Sir John feel, "as small as a mouse in a cathedral". But he quickly recovered his confidence, and inquired about the excavations at Herculaneum. This set the Duce off on a long description of digging and discoveries in Rome, Herculaneum and Ostia. His visitor was surprised to note how well he knew his archaeology.

On leaving, Sir John made an unfortunate 'gaffe'. "You must be tired", he said. "I—I am never tired," the Duce retorted vigorously. "Can this be true of anybody?" asks Sir John.

* * *

Boswell's Notebook

Further discoveries of Boswell and Johnson diaries have been made at Malahide Castle, Co., Dublin, home of Lord and Lady Talbot of Malahide.

Lord Talbot is a great-great-grandson of Boswell. A small notebook of Dr. Johnson containing details of his activities, and about six pages of Boswell's diaries were found in an old tin box They were unearthed in a search arising out of a Scottish lawsuit to settle the ownership of Boswell manuscripts discovered in Fettercairn House, Kincardineshire, home of Lord Clinton.

* * *

Upto Him Now!

One of Mr. Roosevelt's tasks during the holiday he has just concluded at Warm Springs was to make out his Federal income tax return. The principal item was his £15,000 presidential salary.

But he has other sources of income and the President usually has the help of a Treasury clerk in completing what is evidently a complicated return. This year, being away from Washington, he had to do the job unaided. Although his wife earns a considerable income, Mr. Roosevelt can claim the generous American allowance of £500 as a married man. Mrs. Roosevelt makes out a separate return. Most of her large earnings from writing are passed on to charity.

Part of Mr. Roosevelt's private income is derived from a trust fund managed by a cousin. This relative wrote recently to the President asking how he wished the money invested. "That is up to you", answered Mr. Roosevelt. Thereupon the cousin invested the money in U. S. Government securities and wrote back: "Now it is up to you".

* * *

Soulless Britain

The 'Commentator' of New York has an article by Boake Carter, well-known in the United States as a radio talker on current affairs.

His article is a bitter attack on Great Britain. He tells how delighted he felt when he gave up his British nationality and became a naturalised United States citizen: "I had been suffocating under tradition, and now I was suddenly released to breathe great gulps of spiritual freedom." The author calls English traditions cold and soulless and he says that the only country the British have not succeeded in "kidding" is the United States. He proudly admits that "some of the analyses of the British mind motivating British Imperial policy that I have made on the radio have brought down veritable avalanches of reproach on my head."

The company which sponsors Boake Carter's broadcasts is Philco Radio. That is an organisation which sells its products in Britain.

* * *

So They Say!

It is a little difficult to assess the value accurately of the spoken word.—Mr. Baldwin.

I remember the time when it took two sheep to clothe a woman. —Mr. Thomas Levy, M.P.

It is one of the great virtues of aunts that they have no scruples about encouraging one to overeat at an age at which one is able to overeat.—Mr. Robert Lynd.

We in Europe have ceased to believe in science and education--in fact, in progress.—Prof. V. Gordon Childe.

You can't have a child and become an experienced mother at the same time—Tunbridge Wells Coroner.

Anger, love of vengeance, and a power to hate and be cruel, are qualities which have "survival values" in the struggle of the fittest. —Sir Arthur Keith.

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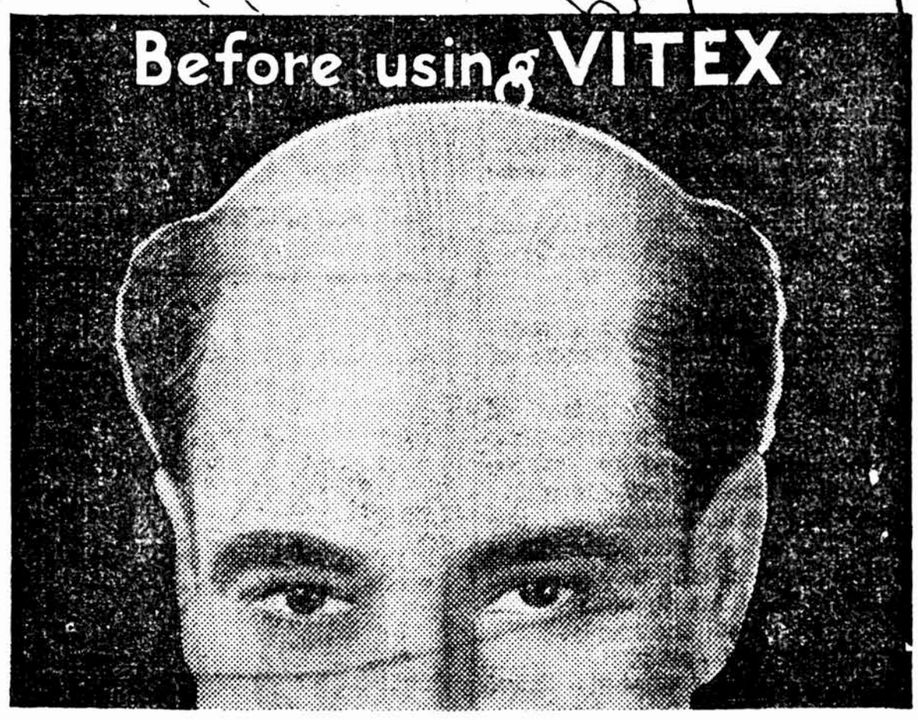

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The man was buying some meat when a second man entered, obviously in a great hurry. He rudely interrupted the other man's order.

"Give me some dog food," he said, and added to the first customer, "Hope you don't mind?"

"Not if you're that hungry," answered the other.

* * * *

The ardent temperance worker bravely followed the burly one into the public-house and watched while he ordered half a pint of bitter. Then, touching the man on the arm, she said:—

"And do you think for one moment, my friend, that that horrible drink is going to quench your thirst?"

The man turned slowly and smiled.

"Wot!" he said. "This 'ere one glass. Not bloomin' likely?"

* * *

Tommy did not seem at all anxious to go to Sunday-school. This was unusual, so his mother anxiously asked the reason.

"Well, I couldn't say my lesson last Sunday," he said, mournfully.

"But you've learned the lesson for to-day; you said it beautifully last night."

"Yes, I know, but the teacher said I was to succeed this Sunday."

"Well, why not do as the teacher told you?"

"Because I don't like seeds and I'm not going to suck them."

* * *

In a county court a Jewish counsel met his match in a witness of his own persuasion.

The case concerned a suit of clothes. The counsel argued that his client was entitled to three months in which to pay his bill.

"Now, sir," said counsel to the witness, "had I ordered the clothes instead of my client, would you have summoned me to court?"

"Vell, no," was the reply.

"And why not, pray?"

"Vell, because, I should have wanted cash down from you."

* * *

"Say, Sambo, what time in your life does yo' think yo' was scared de wust?"

"Once when ah wuz callin' on a hen-house an' de farmer come in an' caught me. Boy, wuz ah scared!"

"How are yo' shuan dat wuz de worstest yo' evah been scared?"

"Cause de farmer grab me by de shoulder an' say, "White boy, wha' yo' doin' heah?'"

* * *

Counsel, to man in the dock: "Did you, or did you not, on the day in question, or at any time previously, or subsequently, say, or even intimate, to the defendant or to anyone else, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust, and denied by plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me! Did you, or did you not?"

The man in the dock clutched his throat. "Did I, or did I not what?" he gasped.

* * *

A woman advertised for a man to work in her garden, and two men applied for the job.

While she was interviewing them she noticed that her mother was making signs to her to choose the shorter of the men, which she did.

When the women were alone, the daughter said: "Why did you signal to me to choose the shorter man, mother? The other had a much better face."

"Face!" exclaimed the other. "When you pick a man to work in your garden you want to go by his trousers. If they're patched on his knees, you want him; if they're patched on the seat, you don't."

Professor: "What is it?"

Nurse: "A boy, sir."

"What does he want?"

* * *

"Has the canary had his bath yet, Mary?"

"Yes, ma'am. You can come in now."

* * *

The mistresss entered the kitchen hurriedly.

"Weren't you told to watch when the milk boiled over?" she said.

"I did, ma'am," replied the maid. "It was just half-past nine."

* * *

"What does your husband like most for his dinner?" asked the young bride, trying to get a hint or two from an experienced housewife.

"Oh," replied the other, "anything that I haven't got in the house!"

* * *

Smith—"You came from a teetotal town, didn't you?"

Brown: "Teetotal? Why, they won't even allow the carpenters to use spirit levels."

Two bitter enemies met, in the street.

"I'm so sorry, my dear", said the first woman, "I quite forgot your party the other evening."

"Oh, weren't you there?" asked the other sweetly.

* * * *

A relative had been married, and a fairly generous portion of wedding cake had arrived by post. The mother gave her four-year-old son a piece, and told him that if he put it under his pillow his dreams would come true.

"But, mummy," protested the youngster, "why can't I eat the cake, and put the pillow over my stomach?"

* * * *

The self-opinionated business man was hurrying along the street when he met a friend.

"Sorry I can't stop and talk to you," he said importantly. "I'm having my bank manager for dinner to-night."

"You're in luck!" replied the friend. "My wife and I are only having fish."

The hotel was about the worst in the country, as the two visitors soon discovered. After an appalling dinner they retired, disgruntled, to their bedroom. Upon entering, one sniffed suspiciously.

"Well," he said, "if that's not the limit. There's gas escaping."

"Can you blame it?" retorted his friend.

* * * *

William Smith obtained a job as gardener in a large house. The mistress took a great interest in the garden, and one day, seeing Smith rather busy, went up to him and said: "And how's my sweet William this morning?"

Smith rather taken aback, said: "Well, if it's going to be like that, call me Bill!"

* * * *

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I want you to bear in mind that the affix 'stan' means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan. Can anyone give me another example?"

Nobody seemed anxious to do so until little Jimmy said, proudly:—"Yes, sir, I can: Umbrellastan, the place for umbrellas!"

Our Humorist At Large

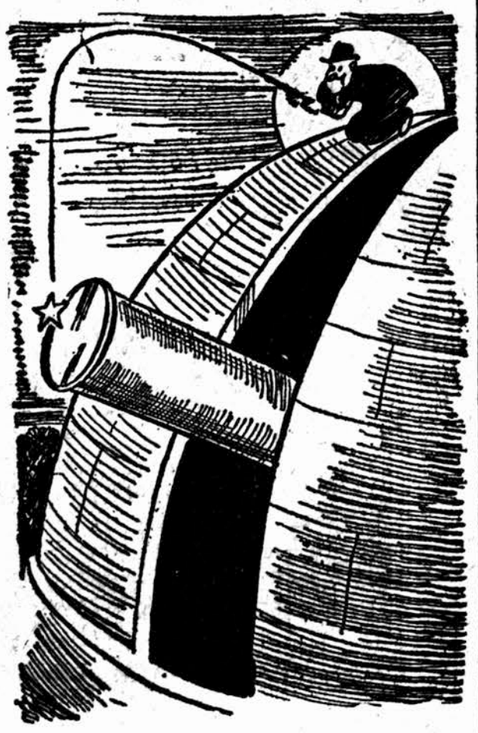
"Haven't I told you not to fight in the street? Now you have lost two teeth."

"I haven't—they—boo—are in my pocket."

"Mary, how could you let the sweep kiss you?"

"Well, m'am, I don't know how it was, but suddenly everything went black all round me."

"But, darling, for some time we shall have no expenses for petrol or garage—look what a chance that will give us for paying the instalments on the car.



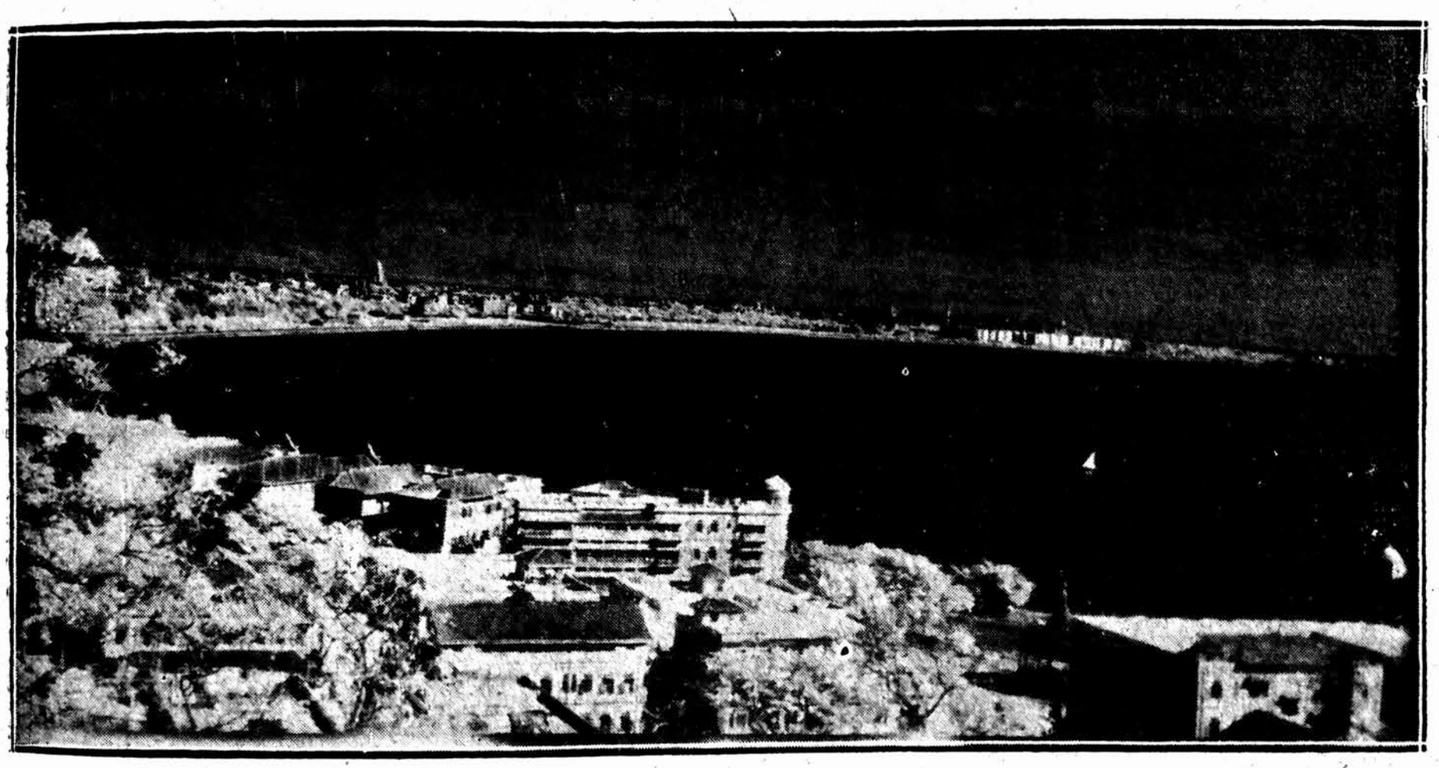
The Traitor at the Observatory.

"Is this the 200 year-old oak?"

"Yes, sir, and I knew it when I was so high.

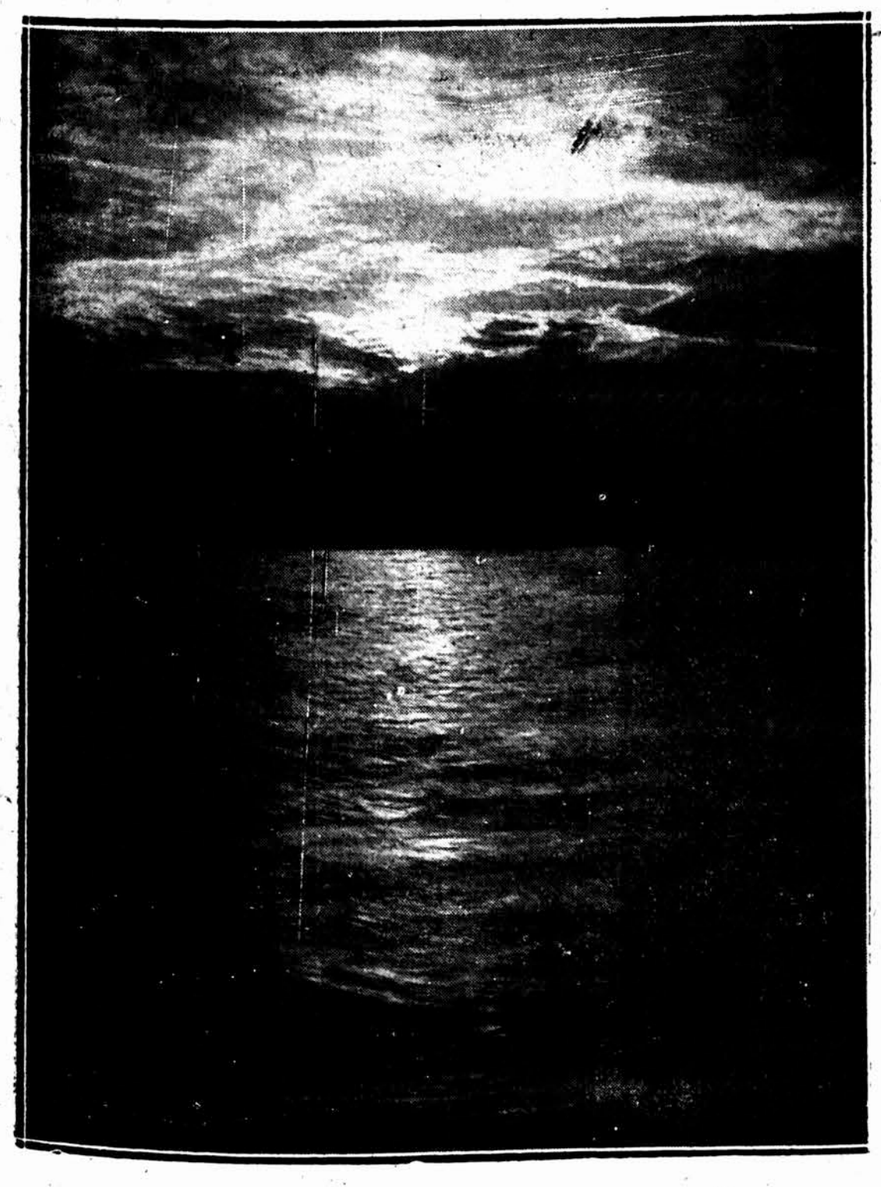
The tragedy of a forgotten key

Gymnastic exercises for children conducted by itinerant lady teachers form a part of the "Strength Through Joy" movement officially sponsored by the German Government.



BACK-BAY, BOMBAY.

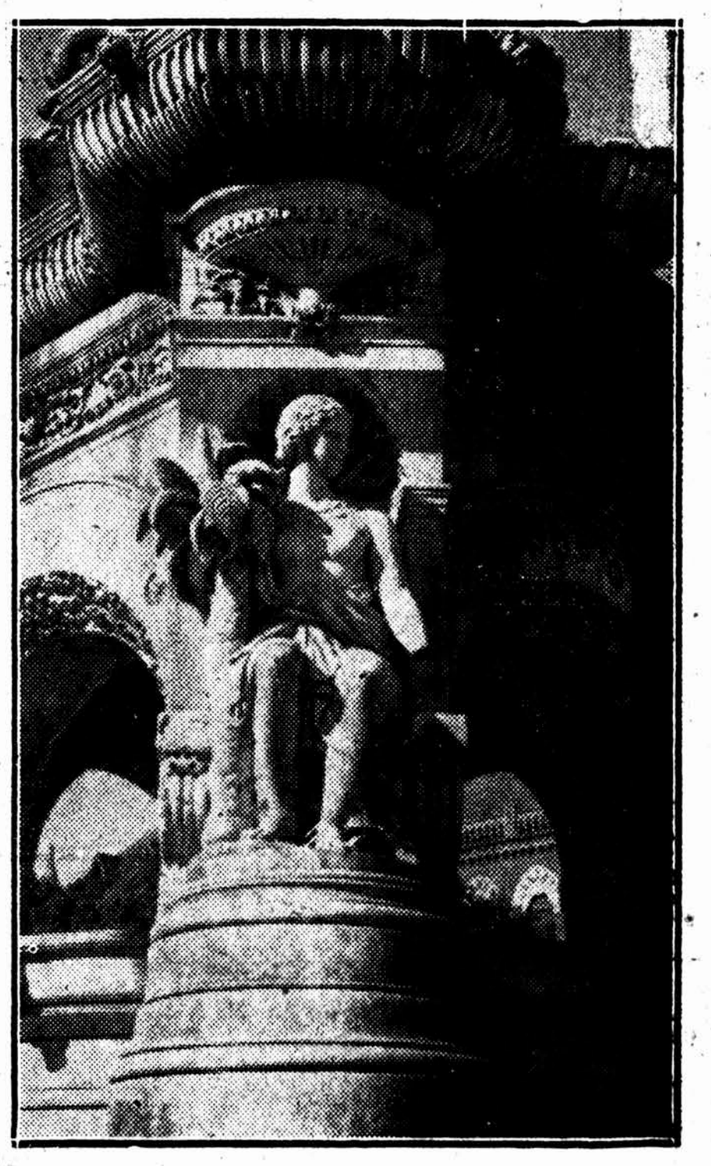
An Infra-Red Photograph of the Bay taken with an exposure of 1/5 sec. at f.8 by Mr. K. K. Ladia.



"Dawn over the Ganges."
(Photo by R. G. Dikshit).

Right:—This statue with the broken hand, to be seen at the Flora Fountain, Bombay, has been an eye-sore to the public for mouths. How long will the Municipal executive remain indifferent to it?

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



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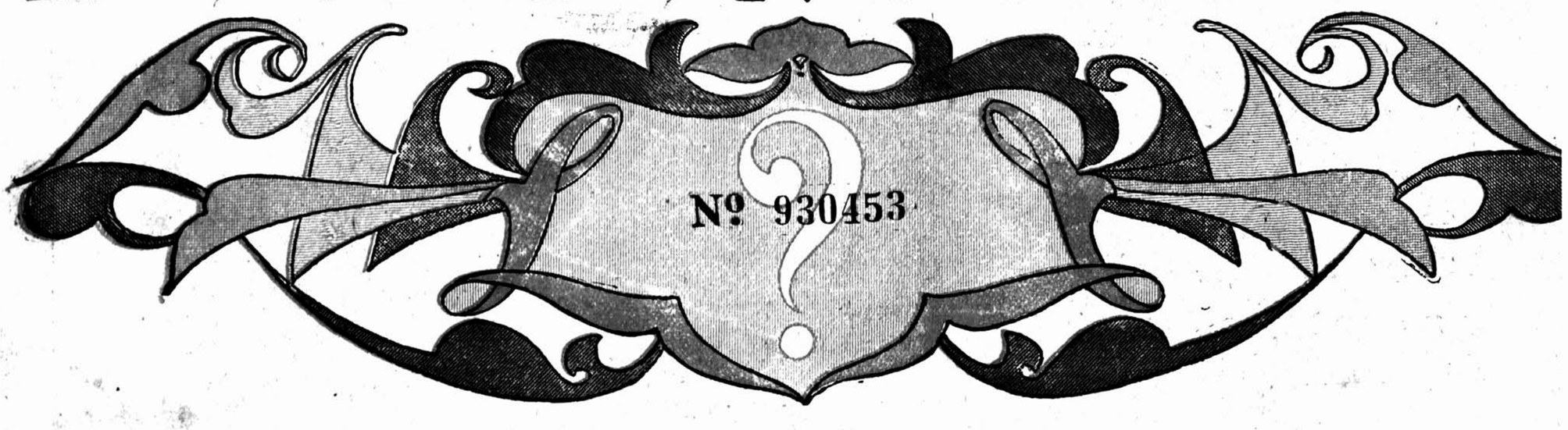

Rs. 3,500

Crossword Offer To Readers!

Every square in the "Chronicle" Skill Crossword Competition presented this week on page 24 of this issue is a stepping-stone to a goodly fortune. Rs. 2,000 First Must Be Won—Why not by YOU?

JOY WIRE

Congratulations will be flashed to the winner in a Joy Wire a few days after Closing Date and the "Bombay Chronicle" Cashier will then get busy preparing the cheques to the respective winners.

YOUR SKILL

The fascinating clues on Page 24 will test your skill and general knowledge to their utmost. Start on your efforts without delay, and remember your entries must be in on or before May 5.

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